

RAILWAY.

Darjeeling, the 18th August 1877.

No. 37.—*Notifications.*—Privilege leave for two months and six days was granted to Captain W. H. St. B. Browne while he was attached to the Northern Bengal State Railway as an Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th August 1874. This supersedes Notification No. 29 of 1874, of the Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway.

No. 38.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 323, dated 18th July 1877, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, Mr. F. P. Quinlan, Deputy Examiner, made over, and Mr. J. Douglas, Assistant Examiner, received charge of the office of Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, on the afternoon of 1st August 1877.

F. S. STANTON, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D., Railway Branch.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

No. 5973, dated 4th August 1877.—Mr. F. A. Slack, c.s., received charge of the Bogra Jail from Dr. R. Sandford in the afternoon of the 22nd July 1877.

No. 6156, dated 16th August 1877.—Mr. H. Rattray received charge of the Bogra Jail from Mr. F. A. Slack c.s., in the forenoon of the 9th instant.

No. 6162.—Surgeon Gordon Price received charge of the Jessore Jail from Baboo Butty Kanto Ghose in the forenoon of the 14th instant.

S. S. LYNCH,
Dy. Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal.

Sheriff's Office, the 15th August 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Criminal Sessions of the year 1877, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the tenth day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

J. F. OGILVY, Sheriff.

সত্রিক আকিস, সন ১৮৭৭ সাল ১৫ই আগস্ট।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে স্বুবে বান্দালার ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম ছৰ্পের অধীন শহুর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৭ সালের ১০ই সেপ্টেম্বর সোমবাৰ বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যাপ্ত সেশিয়ালের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘৰে সন ১৮৭৭ সালের অষ্টম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়াল বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার কৰা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল দ্যক্তি কোন কৱেদীৰ বিকল্পে ফৌজদারী মিছিল কৱিবেক তাৰার উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজিৰ থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা কৰে ইতি।

J. F. OGILVY, Sheriff.

TREASURY NOTICES.

BABOO KANTI CHUNDER CHATTERJEE, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bankoora treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

A. SMITH, Offg. Commissioner.

COMM'R'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVN., the 17th August 1877.

MR. F. ST. C. GRIMWOOD, Assistant Collector, has been placed in charge of the Shahabad treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

DURGA GATI BANERJEE, Persl. Asst. to Commr., for Commissioner.

PATNA COMM'R'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 16th August 1877.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO NORENDO NATH CHOWDHERRY has been placed in charge of the Sarun treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

DURGA GATI BANERJEE, Persl. Asst. to Commr., for Commissioner.

PATNA COMM'R'S OFFICE, the 18th August 1877.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. A. RICKETTS has been placed in charge of the Nuddea treasury from the 11th instant, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

R. L. MANGLES, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMM'R'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 17th August 1877.

BABOO OTOOL CHANDRA CHATTERJEE, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Balasore treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

JOHN BEAMES, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMM'R'S OFFICE, ORISSA DIVN., CUTTACK, the 18th August 1877.

BABOO RASH BEHARI BOSE, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Loharduggah treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

V. T. TAYLOR, *Offg. Commr. of Chota Nagpore.*

CHOTA NAGPORE, the 4th August 1877.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO GOBIND CHUNDER BOSE has been placed in charge of the 24-Pergunnahs treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

R. L. MANGLES, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMM'R'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 1st August 1877.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 986B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1875-76, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday the 5th September 1877, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,000 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Behar Opium	...	2,080
Benares ,	...	1,920
	Total	<u>4,000</u>

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 14th November 1876, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th September 1877 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 10th September 1877, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 20th September 1877.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

Dates.	Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 3rd October 1877	...	2,080	1,920
On or about Friday, 2nd November ,	...	2,080	1,920
On or about Monday, 3rd December ,	...	2,080	1,920
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Total	...	6,240	5,760
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		12,000	

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 31st July 1877.

NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that from 21st August until 1st November 1877, or till further notice, food-grains for Indian ports may be water-borne for shipment or shipped in any class of boat available, under special permits from the Collector of Customs. Printed books containing the special permits will be supplied to every shipping firm on application to the Collector of Customs.

By order of Govt and Board of Revenue,

The 21st August 1877.

J. D. MACLEAN, *Collector of Customs.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1877.

PART I A. . .

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following *Gazette Extraordinary*, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 1580.—*Simla, the 16th August 1877.—Notification.—Public.*—The Governor-General in Council hereby declares that it is expedient that the Governor-General shall visit certain parts of India unaccompanied by his Council. And in the exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Councils Act, Section 6, the Governor-General in Council hereby nominates the Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., to be President of the said Council with effect from the 17th instant, during the time of such visit; and the powers of the Governor-General in assemblies of the said Council during the time of such visit shall be reposed in the said the Hon'ble Sir E. C. Bayley, except that of assenting to, or withholding his assent from, or reserving for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, any law or regulation as provided in the 24th and 25th Vic., Cap. 67. And the Governor-General is authorized by this order, made for that purpose alone, to exercise all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the said Governor-General in Council in every case in which the said Governor-General may think it expedient to exercise the same, except the powers of making laws and regulations.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, in the Private Secretary's Office, is republished for general information :—

Simla, the 8th August 1877.—Notice.—All covers intended personally for His Excellency

* Lieut.-Col. O. T. Burne, C.S.I., Private Secy.	The Hon'ble Sir A. J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.
Colonel G. P. Colley, C.B., Military Secy.	Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., Foreign Secy.
Dr. O. Barnett, Surgeon.	Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I.
Captain the Hon'ble G. Villiers, A.-D.-C.	Mr. Stuart Bayley, C.S.I.
Lord William Beresford, A.-D.-C.	His Excellency's visit to the Madras

and Bombay Presidencies, should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without the addition of any Post Town.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments at Simla.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, are republished for general information :—

NOTIFICATIONS.—COMMERCE AND TRADE.

No. 298.

The 8th August 1877.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 46 and 48 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

UNDER SECTION 46.

(a) Regarding provisions, fuel, and water.

I. In the case of every ship to which the Native Passenger Ships Act applies, the scale on which provisions, fuel, and water are to be supplied to the passengers per head per diem shall be as follows:

(a) Provisions of fair quality according to the following scale :—

Rice	...	...	...	...	...	1lb.
Dhall or salt-fish	...	...	...	...	...	4 oz.
Onions, turmeric, chillies or other curry stuff						2 ;,
Salt	½ ;,

(b) Fuel—

Firewood	2lb.
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(c) Fresh water, one imperial gallon. Such water shall be stored in iron tanks or sweet casks.

In the case of steamers carrying an apparatus for distilling fresh water from salt, a supply equal to five-sevenths of a gallon per head per diem shall suffice.

In Calcutta and Bombay such water shall be obtained from the municipal pipes.

(b) Medical stores and other appliances for maintaining health, cleanliness, and decency.

II. Every native passenger ship shall, before certificate B as provided in section 11 of the Act is granted, have on board—

- (a) if she carry a surgeon, a supply of medicines and surgical appliances as set forth in schedule A hereunto annexed;
- (b) if she do not carry a surgeon, a supply of medicines and appliances as set forth in schedule B hereunto annexed, together with written or printed instructions for their use in a language which the commander or some other officer of the ship can read;
- (c) in either case, a sufficient supply of disinfecting powder or fluid.

III. Every such ship carrying more than 100 native passengers shall be fitted with a hospital suitable for segregating from the main body of the passengers persons attacked by any infectious disease.

IV. Every such ship shall be fitted with not less than two privies, sufficiently screened from public view and readily accessible, and with one more such privy for every 100 passengers, or part thereof, carried in excess of 100.

A proportion of such privies, in any case not less than one if there be any females among the passengers, shall be set apart for the exclusive use of females, corresponding, as nearly as may be, to the proportion of female to male passengers.

V. Every such ship shall be provided with not less than two places for washing, sufficiently screened from public view, whereof a full proportion, as described in Rule IV, shall be set apart exclusively for females.

VI. Cattle shall be securely penned in, so as not to inconvenience the passengers.

VII. A convenient place for cooking shall be set apart on deck, with one or more caboosees, or cooking ranges, properly housed and covered.

(c) Boats, anchors and cables.

VIII. Every native passenger ship shall, before certificate B as provided in section 11 of the Act is granted, be provided with boats according to the scale laid down in schedule C hereunto annexed. All such boats shall be fully fitted with all usual appliances.

IX. Every such ship shall at such time be provided with not less than three anchors and cables.

(d) Instruments for purposes of navigation.

X. Every native passenger ship shall, before certificate B as provided in section 11 of the Act is granted, be provided with—

- (a) not less than two good compasses; and if she be an iron ship, the deviation of her compasses shall be ascertained on every point and be recorded in the log book;
- (b) charts suitable for the voyage she is about to undertake;
- (c) not less than three chronometers, and not less than two sextants or quadrants, and barometers, unless her size be under 240 tons, and she be bound on a short voyage, in which case it shall suffice if she be provided with a sextant or a quadrant.

(e) Precautions against fire.

XI. Every such ship shall, at such time, be provided—

- (a) if she be a steamer, with hose sufficient to reach from her engines to her stem and taffrail;
- (b) if she be a sailing vessel, with one fire-engine or force pump, with hose to reach from her stem to her taffrail; and if her tonnage exceed 800 tons, with a second such engine or force-pump, with like hose;
- (c) in either case, with fire-buckets in the proportion of three for every 100 tons up to 600, and two for every 100 tons above 600, provided that 50 in all shall suffice.

XII. If fire annihilators or fire-engines are carried, they should be placed under the special charge of one of the principal officers and the ship's carpenter, who should be held responsible that, with the buckets and other fire apparatus, they are kept in a state fit for immediate use. The engine should be worked once or twice a week, to keep it in proper order.

XIII. No native passenger ship shall put to sea until all her cargo is properly stowed away and the decks cleared of any loose straw, hay or other inflammable material.

XIV. Immediately before leaving port, the passengers shall be called on to deliver up whatever lucifer matches, gunpowder, or other inflammable articles they may have about them: any passenger omitting or refusing to deliver up any such articles will be liable to punishment.

XV. No naked lights must on any account be used in the hold or store-rooms or in the between-decks, except under trustworthy superintendence. No person must be allowed to read in bed with a naked light. Smoking between decks is strictly prohibited.

XVI. Spirits must never be opened in the hold, but should be hoisted on deck for the purpose.

XVII. As soon as possible after leaving port the officers and crew should be divided into parties, and assigned to stations, in case of fire.

UNDER SECTION 48.

I. For the purposes of Act VIII of 1876, the following shall be deemed to be seasons of fair and foul weather:—

Statement of Foul and Fair Seasons in British Indian Coasts

Sind, Bombay, and Malabar Coasts.	Ceylon (Gulf of Manaar.)	Madras (Coromandel.)	Bengal (including Orissa) and Arakan.	Rest of Burma.
January	January	January	January	January.
February	February	February	February	February.
March	March	March	March	March.
April	April 1st to 15th April 16th to 30th	April 1st to 15th April 16th to 30th	April	April.
May	May	May	May	May.
June	June	June	June	June.
July	July	July	July	July.
August	August	August	August 1st to 15th August 16th to 31st	August.
September	September	September	September	September.
October	October	October 1st to 15th October 16th to 31st	October	October 1st to 15th Oct. to 16th 31st.
November	November	November	November 1st to 15th November 16th to 30th	November.
December	December	December	December	December.

Foul weather seasons are in italics. Fair weather seasons in Roman.

SCHEDULE A.

Proportion of medicines necessary for a ship carrying Native passengers and having on board a Surgeon.

Names of medicines.	For 100 passengers and under.	For 100 to 200 passengers.	For 200 to 300 passengers.	For 300 to 400 passengers.
Calomel	One ounce and half.	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces.
Blue pill	One ounce	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Rhubarb powder	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Compound jalap powder.	Six ounces	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	Sixteen ounces.
Ipecacuanha powder	One ounce	One ounce and half	Two ounces and half	Three ounces.
Opium	Ditto	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces.
Dover's powder	Ditto	One ounce and half	Two ounces	Three ounces.
Magnesia	Ditto	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces.
Epsom salts	Three pounds	Six pounds	Nine pounds	Twelve pounds.
Tartar emetic	Two drachms	Four drachms	Six drachms	One ounce.
Quinine	One ounce	One ounce	Two ounces	Two ounces and half.
Antimonial powder...	Two drachms	Four drachms	Six drachms	One ounce.
Extract of colocynth, comp.	Four drachms	One ounce	One ounce and half	Two ounces.
Carbonate of ammonia.	Six drachms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Assafetida	Four drachms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Camphor	Six drachms	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Camphorated liniment.	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	Sixteen ounces	Twenty ounces.
Catechu	One ounce	Two ounces	Three ounces	Four ounces.
Prepared chalk	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Tincture of opium	Four ounces	Six ounces	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces.
Turpentine	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	One pint	Twenty ounces.
Senna leaves	Four ounces	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces	One pound.
Blistering plaster	Ditto	Six ounces	Eight ounces	Twelve ounces.
Sulphur sublimed	Eight ounces	Ten ounces	Twelve ounces	One pound.
Sulphur ointment	Six ounces	Eight ounces	Ditto	Ditto.
Linseed flour	Two pounds	Four pounds	Six pounds	Eight pounds.
Country soap	Twelve ounces	One pound and half	Two pounds	Three pounds.
Castor-oil	Three bottles	Six bottles	Eight bottles	Twelve bottles.
Oil of peppermint	One ounce	Two ounces	Two ounces	Two ounces.
Adhesive plaster (spread).	One yard	Two yards	Two yards	Two yards.

Names of medicines.	For 100 passengers and under.	For 100 to 200 passengers.	For 200 to 300 passengers.	For 300 to 400 passengers.
Simple ointment ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pound ...	One pound and half.
Ringworm ointment	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	One pound and quarter.
Jeremie's opiate ...	One small ounce phial.	Two ounces phial ...	Two ounces phial ...	Two ounces phial.
Aromatic spirit of hartshorn.	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Three ounces.
Cholera pills in phial	Six dozens ...	Six dozens ...	Six dozens ...	Six dozens.
Cubeb powder ...	Two pounds ...	Two pounds ...	Two pounds ...	Two pounds.
Sweet spirit of nitre	Eight ounces ...	One pound ...	One pound ...	One pound.
Copaiba ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	One pound and half	One pound and half.
Sulphate of copper ...	One ounce ...	One ounce ...	One ounce ...	One ounce.
Sulphate of zinc ...	Half ounce ...	Half ounce ...	Half ounce ...	Half ounce.
Lunar caustic ...	Two drachms ...	Three drachms ...	Four drachms ...	Four drachms.
Hydrg. cum creta	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Six drachms.
Plumbi acetas ...	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce	One ounce and two drachms.
Pulvis acacie ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces.
Pulvis crete: cum opio.	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce	One ounce and two drachms.
Acid: sulphuric dil.	One ounce ...	One ounce, four drs.	Two ounces ...	Two ounces and four drachms.
" tartaric ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce, two drs.	One ounce, four drs.	Two ounces.
Tinct: camph: comp: ferri: sesquichl.	Three ounces ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces.
Soda: sesquicarb ...	One ounce and four drachms.	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Sir W. Burnett's disinfecting fluid, or, Norton's carbolic acid	Seven gallons ...	Twelve gallons ...	Seventeen gallons ...	Twenty-two gallons.
INSTRUMENTS.				
Glass measure (1 oz).	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Glass measure (drop)	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Pestle and mortar (Wedgwood).	One ...	One	One	One.
Scales and weights (grains).	One set ...	One set ...	One set ...	One set.
Splints (common) ...	One set ...	One set ...	One set ...	One set.
Lint (prepared) ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces.
Cloth for bandage ...	One piece ...	Two pieces ...	Two pieces ...	Two pieces.
Lancets (bleeding) ...	One ...	One	Two	Two.
Silver catheter (middle size).	One ...	One	One	One.
Spatula ...	One ...	One	One	One.
Scissors, dressing ...	One ...	One	One	One.
Infusion pots ...	One ...	Two	Two	Two.
Bed pans (metal) ...	Two ...	Two	Three	Three.
Country paper ...	One quire ...	One quire ...	Two quires ...	Two quires.
Penknife ...	One ...	One	One	One.
Sago ...	Five pounds ...	Ten pounds ...	Fifteen pounds ...	Twenty pounds.
Arrow-root ...	Ten pounds ...	Ten pounds ...	Fifteen pounds ...	Twenty pounds.
Small tin-box ...	One ...	One	One	One.
Enema ...	One ...	One	One	One.

When the voyage which the passenger ship is about to make is longer than from any port in India to any port in the Red Sea, an additional quantity of the medicines above specified, to the extent of 25 per cent., should be carried.

SCHEDULE B.

Proportion of medicines necessary for a ship carrying Native passengers and not having on board a Surgeon.

Names of medicines.	For 100 passengers and under.	For 100 to 200 passengers.	For 200 to 300 passengers.	For 300 to 400 passengers.
Calomel ...	One ounce and half.	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Blue pill ...	One ounce ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Compound jalap powder.	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	Sixteen ounces.
Ipecacuanha powder	One ounce ...	One ounce and half	Two ounces and half	Three ounces.
Opium ...	Ditto ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Dover's powder ...	Ditto ...	One ounce and half	Two ounces ...	Three ounces.
Epsom salts ...	Three pounds ...	Six pounds ...	Nine pounds ...	Twelve pounds.

Names of medicines.	For 100 passengers and under.	For 100 to 200 passengers.	For 200 to 300 passengers.	For 300 to 400 passengers.
Quinine ...	One ounce ...	One ounce ...	Two ounces ...	Two ounces and half.
Antimonial powder ...	Two drachms ...	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce.
Assafœtida ...	Four drachms ...	One ounce ...	One ounce and half	Two ounces.
Camphor ...	Six drachms ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Camphorated liniment	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	Sixteen ounces ...	Twenty ounces.
Prepared chalk ...	Once ounce ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Tincture of opium ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces.
Turpentine ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pint ...	Twenty ounces.
Blistering plaster ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces.
Sulphur ointment ...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pound.
Linseed flour ...	Two pounds ...	Four pounds ...	Six pounds ...	Eight pounds.
Country soap ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pound and half.	Two pounds ...	Three pounds.
Caster-oil ...	Three bottles ...	Six bottles ...	Eight bottles ...	Twelve bottles.
Oil of peppermint ...	One ounce ...	Two ounces ...	Two ounces ...	Two ounces.
Adhesive plaster (spread). ...	One yard ...	Two yards ...	Two yards ...	Two yards.
Simple ointment ...	Eight ounces ...	Twelve ounces ...	One pound ...	One pound and half.
Ringworm ointment	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	One pound and quarter.
Jeremie's oviate ...	One small ounce phial.	Two ounces phial ...	Two ounces phial ...	Two ounces phial.
Aromatic spirit of hartshorn.	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Three ounces.
Cholera pills in phial	Six dozens ...	Six dozens ...	Six dozens ...	Six dozens.
Cubeb powder ...	Two pounds ...	Two pounds ...	Two pounds ...	Two pounds.
Copaiba ...	Eight ounces ...	One pound ...	One pound and half.	One pound and half.
Sulphate of copper	One ounce ...	One ounce ...	One ounce ...	One ounce.
Sulphate of zinc ...	Half ounce ...	Half ounce ...	Half ounce ...	Half ounce.
Lunar caustic ...	Two drachms ...	Three drachms ...	Four drachms ...	Four drachms.
Hydrarg. cum creta	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Six drachms.
Plumbi acetas ...	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce ...	One ounce and two drachms.
Pulvis acaciæ ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces.
Pulvis cretæ: cum opo.	Four drachms ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce ...	One ounce and two drachms.
Acid: sulphuric dil.	One ounce ...	One ounce, four drs.	Two ounces ...	Two ounces and four drachms.
" tartaric ...	Six drachms ...	One ounce, two drs.	One ounce, four drs.	Two ounces.
Tinet: camph: comp	Three ounces ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces ...	Eight ounces.
Soda: sesquicarb ...	One ounce and four drachms.	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces.
Sir W. Burnett's disinfecting fluid, or,	Seven gallons ...	Twelve gallons ...	Seventeen gallons ...	Twenty-two gallons.
Norton's carbolic ...	Thirty gallons ...	Forty-five gallons ...	Sixty-gallons ...	Seventy gallons.
INSTRUMENTS.				
Glass measure (1 oz.)	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Glass measure (drop.)	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Pestle and mortar (Wedgwood).	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Scales and weights (grains).	One set ...	One set ...	One set ...	One set.
Splints (common) ...	One set ...	One set ...	One set ...	One set.
Lint (prepared) ...	Two ounces ...	Three ounces ...	Four ounces ...	Six ounces.
Cloth for bandage ...	One piece ...	Two pieces ...	Two pieces ...	Two pieces.
Silver catheter (middle size).	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Spatula ...	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Scissors, dressing ...	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Infusion pots ...	One ...	Two ...	Two ...	Two.
Bed pans (metal) ...	Two ...	Two ...	Three ...	Three.
Country paper ...	One quire ...	One quire ...	Two quires ...	Two quires.
Penknife ...	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Sago ...	Five pounds ...	Ten pounds ...	Fifteen pounds ...	Twenty pounds.
Arrow-root ...	Ten pounds ...	Ten pounds ...	Fifteen pounds ...	Twenty pounds.
Small tin-box ...	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.
Enema ...	One ...	One ...	One ...	One.

When the voyage which the passenger ship is about to make is longer than from any port in India to any port in the Red Sea, an additional quantity of the medicines above specified, to the extent of 25 per cent., should be carried.

SCHEDULE C.

Number and dimensions of boats with which sea-going ships are to be provided.

REGISTERED TONNAGE.	Steam-ships.	COLUMN 1.				COLUMN 2.				COLUMN 3.																
		To be carried by sailing ships and steam-ships.	To be carried by sailing-ships and by steam-ships when they do not carry the boats in column 3.	Total number of boats.	To be carried by steam-ships which do not carry the boats in column 2.	Number of boats.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Number of boats.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Number of boats.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Number of boats.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Number of boats.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	
Tons.	Tons.	Ft.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	Ft.	In.		
1,000 and upwards ...	1,000 and upwards ...	1	18	5	6	2	3	2	24	5	6	2	6	1	27	8	6	3	8	2	22	5	6	2	6	... 4 to 7
800 to 1,000 ...	800 to 1,000 ...	1	18	6	6	2	3	2	26	6	6	2	8	1	28	8	0	3	8	2	22	5	6	2	6	... 4 or 5
600 and upwards ...	500 to 800 ...	1	18	5	6	2	3	2	24	5	6	2	6	1	28	8	0	3	8	2	22	5	6	2	6	... 4 or 5
400 to 600 ...	300 to 500 ...	1	16	5	6	2	3	2	24	5	6	2	6	1	25	7	0	3	6	2	22	6	6	2	6	... 4 or 5
200 to 400 ...	240 to 360 ...	1	16	5	6	2	3	1	22	5	6	2	6	1	22	6	6	3	3	2	22	5	6	2	6	... 3 or 4
100 to 200 ...	120 to 240 ...	1	14	5	0	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	6	0	3	0	2	22	6	6	2	6	... 2 or 3
Under 100 ...	Under 60 ...	1	14	5	0	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	16	5	6	2	9	2	18	6	6	2	4	... 2 or 3
														...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

Note.—In sailing-ships carrying the number of boats above specified, and steam-ships carrying the larger of the two numbers above specified, the boats are to be considered sufficient if their aggregate cubic contents are equal to the aggregate cubic contents of the boats specified.

In steam-ships, carrying the smaller of the two numbers above specified, one of the boats must be a launch of the capacity specified in column 2.

In all steamships two paddle-box boats may be substituted for any two of the boats in column 3.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 2192G.—*Simla, the 9th August 1877.—Notifications.—General.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated Friday, June the 29th, 1877, is published for general information :—

Foreign Office, June 27, 1877.

The Earl of Derby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received a telegram from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, reporting the issue of the following notification, which has been communicated to him by the Turkish Government :—

“Avis aux navigateurs concernant le mouillage de leurs navires dans le détroit des Dardanelles, de la Mer Noire, dans le port de Smyrne, et celui de la Sude, Isle de Crète.—Detroit des Dardanelles, Côte d'Anatolie. Les navires ne pourront mouiller que sur les points ci-dessus indiqués :—Nagara.—Hartahane Hôpital au bas de Nagara—Kephes.—Pointe des Barbiers, et au bas de Itekirjoiz à Caraylik. Côte de Roumelie,—Kille, près Maidos, au dessous de la Batterie, de Boghali, Havouzlar et Eski Hissailek. Detroit de la Mer Noire :—Le mouillage des navires est défendu à partir de la batterie dite Madjar Tabiaissi, sur la Côte d'Anatolie, et celle dite Tell i Tabia, sur la Côte de Roumelie, jusqu'à la hauteur de Roumeli et d'Anatoli Feneri. Le mouillage des navires n'est permis qu'en-deçà des dites batteries—Madjar Tabiaissi et Tell i Tabia. Port de Smyrne.—Les navires ne pourront mouiller que dans l'intérieur du Port de Smyrne. Le mouillage sur les points compris à partir d'un mille avant d'arriver en face du fort Yenikali jusqu'à l'entrée du port même de Smyrne est dépendu. Port de la Sude :—Les navires ne pourront mouiller sur aucun point à partir d'un mille de distance du port de la Sude jusqu'à l'entrée du dit port. Le mouillage n'est donc permis que dans l'intérieur du port même. Les navires qui traverseront les points interdits au mouillage des bâtimens auront le soin de ne pas laisser leurs ancras à la traîne mais les avoir au haut de l'écubier et bien caponnées.”

(Translation)

Notice to Captains concerning the anchorage of their vessels in the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Black Sea in the Port of Smyrna, and that of Suda, in the Island of Crete :—

“Straits of the Dardanelles, Coast of Anatolia.—Vessels will only be allowed to anchor at the following points :—Nagara, Husta Hane Hospital, below Nagara, Kephes, ‘Pointe des Barbiers,’ and below Itekirjoiz, at Caranlik.

Coast of Roumelia.—Kille, near Maidos, below the battery of Boghali, Havowslar, and Eski Hissarlek.

Straits of the Black Sea.—Vessels are forbidden to anchor within the following limits :—From the battery called Madjar Tabiaissi, on the coast of Anatolia, and that called Tell i Tabia, on the coast of Roumelia, and up to Roumeli and Anatoli Feneri. Vessels are only allowed to anchor beyond the said batteries, Madjar Tabiaissi and Tell i Tabia.

Port of Smyrna.—Vessels will only be allowed to anchor within the port of Smyrna.

It is forbidden to anchor at all places within a distance of one mile before arriving opposite the fort of Yenikale and the entrance of the port of Smyrna itself.

Port of Suda.—Vessels will not be allowed to anchor at any place within a mile from the port of Suda up to the entrance of the said port. Anchoring is therefore only allowed within the port itself.

Vessels crossing points where it is forbidden to anchor will be careful not to let their anchors trail, but to have them hauled up above the hawser-holes and properly catted.”

Foreign Office, June 28, 1877.

The Earl of Derby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received the following telegram from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, dated the 28th instant :—

“I am officially informed by the Porte that the beacons on Capes Sonta and Drepano, in Crete, will no longer be lighted, and no vessels are for the future to be allowed to approach places in that Island where no port or sanitary station exists.”

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 2459.—*Simla, the 10th August 1877.—Notifications.—Accounts.*—The following Financial despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, No. 229, dated 5th July 1877, is published for general information :—

I have considered in Council your Financial letter dated the 17th May 1877, No. 184, in which you request that the privilege of making family remittances, at present conceded to mechanics and others of a similar class engaged in England, may be extended to mechanics and artisans who have been engaged in India for the service of Government.

2. I sanction the extension of the privilege as requested by you, it being distinctly understood that all remittances should be *bond fide* for the support of families; that the rate of exchange at which they shall be adjusted is that annually fixed between this Office and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury; and that no remittance shall exceed one-half the salary of the person remitting, and, in no case, be more than 12*l.* a month.

No. 2464.—The following correspondence is published for general information :—
From Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department,—dated Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

I am directed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce respectfully to address you on the subject of the indefinite and uncertain character of the announcement made in the Financial Statement of the 15th March with respect to the loan operations and to the Secretary of State's bills on the Government of India, which will be sold in London during the year.

The estimates of these are, it is true, given in the Financial Statement, but their effect is completely nullified by the note on the face of the statements Nos. IV, V, and VI, which runs as follows:—"The estimates are the best that can now be made, but they are subject to modification as the year goes on; the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State in Council will raise by bills the exact amount stated, or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year, or that it will be borrowed in India or in England, as the case may be." Again, it is stated in the Financial Statement under the head of "Loss by Exchange" that either by bills or by borrowing the Secretary of State must get £16,000,000 for the Home Treasury in 1877-78, and that it cannot be said with certainty how much he will raise by bills and how much by borrowing. It is also observed, with reference to the raising of the loan in India or in England, that the Governor-General in Council will not, so far as the decision rests with him, submit to any unreasonable terms; and if the conditions acceptable to the money market in India should appear too unsavourable, he will not hesitate to recommend to the Secretary of State to endeavour to obtain power to borrow in England as much more than 3½ millions sterling as is found to be really wanted.

The Finance Minister justifies this policy on two grounds—(1) that the assent of Parliament must be had before any money could be borrowed in England on behalf of India; and (2) that even if this difficulty did not exist, it would be hardly possible, under present circumstances, to pledge the Secretary of State to sell any specified quantity of bills at specified times; for fluctuations in the price of silver might be so serious, and might occur so rapidly, that it might be in the highest degree inconvenient to carry out the pledges which had been given.

While acknowledging the natural anxiety of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to diminish expenditure wherever it might appear to be practicable, the Chamber desires, with great deference, to submit that the policy of not deciding upon and adhering to a fixed amount to be borrowed in India or in England, and a fixed amount of Council bills to be drawn weekly during the year, will be injurious to Government itself and to the country. The trade of the country is so mixed up with the financial arrangements of Government that it is in the highest degree desirable that Government, in making these arrangements, should adopt a frank, undeviating policy, to be adhered to under all circumstances; for if any saving of expenditure were possible under the system now pursued, it would be of little moment when compared with the injury done thereby to the banking and mercantile interests affected by its operations. The Chamber can only think of two cases in which it might be desirable, in the interests of the State or of the trade of the country, to deviate from a fixed line of action, and these are—first, a threatened combination on the part of the buyers of Council bills; and second, a financial panic, which it might be the very legitimate desire of Government to allay.

The uncertainty which prevails with respect to the amount of Council bills to be offered for sale in London during the year is the greater evil; for while Government can gain nothing by its uncertain policy, not only are the entire banking and trading interests of the country, but all those having any relations with Europe, affected by the manner in which these bills are issued. These bills amount to about one-fourth of the whole export trade of British India, and the sales of them, made regularly throughout the year in accordance with the announcement of Government, would not be liable to be affected by any combinations of persons. It is, moreover, of extreme importance to the numerous interests engaged in banking and commerce that the calculations upon which their transactions are based should not be subject to be at any time upset by a change or suspension of the amount to be offered for sale, which not only produces embarrassment, but has an immediate temporary effect on exchange. The violent fluctuations in the rate of exchange during the last year, and the crisis which took place in July, were aggravated by the frequent changes made in the Council drawings. During February and March no allotments were made at all: afterwards, when bankers and others had been driven to other modes of remitting to India, supplies of Council bills were freely placed on the market, and sold at the market price down to 1s. 6½d. After the reaction began in July—in addition to the periodical drawings—Government offered to give large sums at a fixed rate on application at any time; and in this way, and also by offering bills for tender at unusual intervals without previous notice, they shewed such an anxiety to sell their bills that the reaction which had set in, and which would no doubt have been continuous, was checked, and a heavy fall in exchange brought about. It was only when Government reverted to regular periodical drawings that the natural tendency of exchange to advance was allowed free scope. The whole trade was mystified, and such of it as depended on the future of exchange paralysed by the unusual policy, and by the feeling of danger and uncertainty which it gave rise to. The price of bar silver in London fell in July to 47d., and the rate of exchange to 1s. 6½d.; but after the panic had passed off, and when the regular and certain issues of Council bills came to be made, the price of silver and

the rate of exchange gradually rose until, in the end of January last, they stood at 5*8d.*, and at 1*s. 10*1/4*d.* respectively. A feeling of confidence was gaining ground, and it was beginning to be assumed that the Council bills would be drawn regularly and without restriction, when suddenly on 31st January, and again on 7th February, a limit was fixed, owing to which a great part of the bills was withheld—and this for no other apparent reason than that of giving an artificial support to the rate of exchange. This return to the policy of last year was viewed with doubt and alarm by all those interested, but it was still hoped that the budget statement, the issue of which was shortly expected, would contain some definite announcement as to the future, and thus set at rest the uneasiness which existed. Such hopes, however, were disappointed, and the Chamber thinks it its duty to call the serious attention of the Government to the feeling of doubt and perplexity which now prevail; to the unhealthy element of excitement and speculation which have been introduced; and to the grave harm which is thereby being done to trade on which the interests of the country so much depend.

Exchange, it is needless to observe, depends in the long run upon silver, which is affected by the supply and demand, and any changes brought about by silver in itself are gradual and slow. But Council bills depend not on any natural laws, but are merely the result of the exercise of the arbitrary authority of Government. These bills have, during the last seven years, increased from five to fourteen millions; and it is obvious that every increase in the amount must bring about sooner or later a corresponding reduction in the imports or an increase in the exports of ordinary merchandise. By this means an adjustment is in due time effected, but it is unreasonable to suppose that the amount of the Council bills can be increased, and that exchange can at the same time, until the adjustment has taken place, be supported. Nor should the important fact ever for a moment be overlooked that an artificial support to exchange is no real benefit to the Government or to the country;—exchange is improved and kept up for the time, but the result of this is to give an unnatural stimulus to the import trade, and when the artificial support is withdrawn, the fall which follows is all the more certain and severe.

The Chamber observes that the Government of India considered it necessary that the requisite statutory powers should be obtained before any fixed and certain policy could be adopted with respect to the operations for the year in loans and bills. As Parliament is now sitting, and has been since February, and the adoption of this policy is of enormous importance to the country, the Chamber desires respectfully to express the hope that the borrowing powers will be applied for without any delay, and that, as soon as these are obtained, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council will announce the amount of the loan which he intends raising in India and the amount in England, and with regard to Council bills, that he will fix the amount to be drawn weekly during the year, and will adhere to it rigidly without allowing it to be affected by any fluctuations in rates.

The Chamber would respectfully urge that it would tend in a very material degree to facilitate the interests of the trade of the country, and therefore be of benefit to the State could the loan policy be definitely announced in each Budget. The greatest uneasiness and uncertainty were created last year by the announcement of the Secretary of State on the 12th of April that a loan of four millions sterling would be raised in England only a few days after a totally different intention was announced in this country; and again this year the same feelings have been raised in an even greater degree by the uncertainty which overhangs the future—an uncertainty which the Chamber submits, and it does so most respectfully, might be done away with were consideration given to the matter beforehand and a decision arrived at, subject only to the confirmation of Parliament and the obtaining of such statutory powers as might be necessary.

From Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to Secretary to the
Bombay Chamber of Commerce,—No. 686, dated Simla, the 17th May 1877.

I AM directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd May, in which you complain of the uncertainty of the announcements made in the Financial Statement concerning the loan and remittance operations of the current year, and criticise the proceedings of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council in the sale of his bills upon India.

2. In reply, I am to say that your representations will be forwarded for the consideration of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India,—No. 136, dated
Simla, the 17th May 1877.

We have the honor to forward, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, representing the inconvenience which must result to those engaged in commerce from the uncertainty of the announcements made in the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement concerning our loan operations in 1877-78, and the arrangements for the supply of funds to our Home Treasury.

2. We add copy of the reply which we have caused to be addressed to the Chamber.

From the Secretary of State for India, to the Government of India,—No. 230 (Financial), dated India Office, London, 5th July 1877.

Para. 1. I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 17th May 1877, No. 136, forwarding copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, relative to the indefinite and uncertain character of the announcement made in the Financial Statement of the 15th March last, with respect to the loan operations, and to the Secretary of State's bills on the Government of India, which will be sold in London, during the year.

2. The Chamber of Commerce represent the "extreme importance to the numerous interests engaged in banking and commerce that the calculations upon which their transactions are based should not be subject to be at any time upset by a change, or suspension, of the amount" of Council bills on India "to be offered for sale," and they therefore express a hope that an application will be made to Parliament, without delay, for the requisite borrowing powers; that as soon as these are obtained, the amount of the loan to be raised in England and India respectively, and the amount of Council bills to be drawn weekly during the year will be announced; and that the amount so announced will be adhered to "rigidly," and not be allowed "to be affected by any fluctuations in rates."

3. At the commencement of each official year, the estimate of the financial requirements for that year is based on the information then in the possession of the Government, and we have had recent experience that any notification as to the intentions of the Government is liable to be regarded by the mercantile community as, to some extent, an engagement to which Government is expected to adhere.

4. It would therefore be most inexpedient to make any definite statement of the intentions of the Government, and in that respect the announcement in the recent Budget is fully as explicit as could, with propriety, be made. It must be apparent that circumstances may arise at any moment to modify the expectations entertained, and too much care cannot be taken to reserve to Government complete freedom of action on all points.

5. Whilst, therefore, I am at all times desirous of affording the mercantile community as much information respecting the amount of Council bills to be drawn during the year, and as regards other financial arrangements, as may be possible without detriment to the public interests, I cannot commit myself to any definite engagement in that respect, and you will be good enough to inform the Bombay Chamber of Commerce accordingly.

No. 2481.—*Pensions, Gratuities, &c.*—The Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 48A (page 23).

Add the following to this Section:—

"In the same manner, the Local Government may, upon such conditions as it may in each case think fit to impose, condone a break or breaks in the continuity of service, not exceeding three months in the aggregate, or one month on any one occasion, provided that such break or breaks be not the result of any one of the circumstances mentioned in Section 48."

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Section 25 (page 236).

Insert the following as Rule 3 under this section:—

3. An officer placed in charge of the current duties of an office is not entitled to any fixed travelling, tentage or local allowances attached to the office, except under the special orders of the Local Government.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 630.—*Simla, the 13th July 1877.—Furlough and Leave.*—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough to Europe, with necessary subsidiary leave:—

Captain Alfred Reginald Wilkinson, General List, Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Third Grade, Bengal, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police,—private affairs for one year two months and twelve days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

* * * * *

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1877.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th August 1877.—The following are the dates fixed for the Lieutenant-Governor's tour:—

Leave Calcutta	...	...	...	21st August.
Arrive Kishnaghur	...	...	...	22nd ,
Kishnaghur	...	...	23rd, 24th	, ,
Leave Kishnaghur	...	...	25th	,
Arrive Berhampore	...	...	26th	,
Berhampore	...	...	27th, 28th	,
Arrive Jungipore	...	...	29th	,
" Rajmehal	...	...	30th	,
" Bhagulpore	...	...	1st September.	
Bhagulpore	...	...	2nd, 3rd, 4th	,
Arrive Carragola	...	...	5th	,

H. BOILEAU, Captain,
Private Secretary.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st August 1877.—The following general instructions are notified for the guidance of officers corresponding directly with the Government of Bengal during the time His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is at Darjeeling:—

As a general rule, all communications should be sent, as usual, to the Secretary's Office in Calcutta; but communications which are urgent, and which can be made complete in themselves, so as not to require reference to papers at the Presidency, may be sent direct to the Secretary with the Lieutenant-Governor at Darjeeling.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 4544A.

GENERAL.—The 25th August 1877.—The services of Moonshi Azizar Rahman, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Tipperah, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Baboo Poolin Chunder Sandyal is appointed to officiate until further orders as a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Tipperah.

The 26th August 1877.—Moulvi Anwaruddin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is transferred to Noakholly.

The 27th August 1877.—Mr. G. C. M. Smith, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who was, under orders of the 8th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th idem, transferred to the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, is posted to Rungpore.

The 28th August 1877.—Mr. T. M. Kirkwood, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessor, acted as Magistrate and Collector of that district from the forenoon of the 6th instant to the afternoon of the 18th idem.

Mr. J. C. Price, Officiating Settlement Officer, in charge of the Midnapore Survey, is vested with the powers of a Superintendent under Act V (B.C.) of 1875 in the districts of Midnapore, Balasore, Hooghly, Burdwan, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Bankoora, Manbroom, and Singbroom. Mr. Price is also vested with the powers of an Assistant Superintendent in the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, under that Act, with retrospective effect from the 1st June last.

Baboo Frohat Nath Roy, Deputy Collector, Midnapore Survey, is vested with the powers of an Assistant Superintendent under Act V (B.C.) of 1875 in the districts of Midnapore, Balasore, Hooghly, Burdwan, Bankoora, Manbroom, and Singbroom. He is also vested with the powers of an Assistant Superintendent in the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, under that Act.

POLICE.—The 25th August 1877.—Mr. A. H. Giles, District Superintendent of Police, Gya, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th September next.

Mr. J. H. Warrender-Clark, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. H. Giles, or until further orders.

The 28th August 1877.—Mr. G. D. Graham, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, is appointed to have temporary charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police of that district until relieved by Mr. A. Blair.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The 28th August 1877.—The Revd. S. B. Taylor, M.A., Chaplain of St. Thomas's Church, Calcutta, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 12, Supplement E of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th September next.

REGISTRATION.—The 17th August 1877.—Munshi Ohiduddin is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Bhola, in the district of Backergunge.

EDUCATION.—The 24th August 1877.—Baboo Gossain Dass Dutt, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Bogra.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Dinagepore District School Committee:—

Mr. H. G. French, General Manager, Wards' Estates, *vice* Baboo Rada Krishna Mullick.

Dr. W. Forsyth, Civil Medical Officer, *vice* Dr. F. V. B. Webber.

Mr. W. H. Cornish, District Superintendent of Police, *vice* Mr. W. J. Kilby.

Baboo Shamapudo Chowdry, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Mr. F. St. C. Grimwood is appointed to be a member of, and Secretary to, the District School Committee, Shahabad, *vice* Mr. C. A. Wilkins.

Pundit Sadashiva Misra, Head Master, Normal School, Pooree, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee, Pooree.

The 27th August 1877.—Mr. W. M. Smith, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to be a member of, and Secretary to, the District School Committee, Sonthal Pergunnahs, *vice* Mr. C. W. Bolton, transferred.

The 28th August 1877.—Baboo Atool-Chundra Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Balasore, *vice* Baboo Borodakant Muzoomdar, transferred.

OPIUM.—The 28th August 1877.—Mr. C. W. Fenton, Officiating Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, attached to the Benares Agency, is allowed leave for one month under Section 3—1, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st instant.

An extension of leave for six months on medical certificate has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to Mr. W. Cracroft, an Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.

MEDICAL.—The 25th August 1877.—Surgeon-Major J. C. Shaw, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Shahabad, is allowed leave for one month under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 27th August 1877.—The services of Second Grade Assistant Surgeon *Rajkrisho Ghosal, a supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 28th August 1877.—Baboo Gopal Chunder Sircar, Pleader, is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Bhagulpore, *vice* Baboo Surdhari Lal, resigned.

The services of the undermentioned Third Grade Assistant Surgeons are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department for employment in Madras:—

Assistant Surgeon	Mohendro Nath Biswas.
„ „	Amirto Lal Das.
„ „	Pramatha Nath Mukerjee.
„ „	Onoocool Chunder Chatterjee.
„ „	Kunja Lal Sanyal.
„ „	Chunder Bhooshun Bose.
„ „	Durganunda Sen.

EMIGRATION.—*The 28th August 1877.*—Mr. H. Lee, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate under Section 85 of Act VII of 1871 (the Emigration Act).

Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate under Section 85 of Act VII of 1871 (the Emigration Act).

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.—*The 22nd August 1877.*—Mr. R. M. Waller, c.s., Officiating Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is appointed to be a member of the Economic Museum Committee, Calcutta.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 16th August 1877.*—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners for the Municipality of Sasseram, in the district of Shahabad:—

Moonshi Thakoor Pershad.	Moonshi Abdul Kedar.
Baboo Lalljee Sukool.	„ Abdul Majid, Mooktiar.
Moonshi Hossein Bux.	Baboo Grish Chundra Bhur, Assistant Surgeon.

PORT TRUST.—*The 24th August 1877.*—Mr. Franklin Prestage is appointed to be a Commissioner for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, under Act V (B.C.) of 1870, *vice* Mr. H. F. Brown, whose term of office has expired.

ROAD CESS.—*The 24th August 1877.*—Baboo Gunga Kissore Ghose, Head Master, is appointed to be a member of the Branch Road Cess Committee of Chaudogram, in the district of Tipperah.

The 27th August 1877.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the District Road Cess Committee of the 24-Pergunnahs:—

The Magistrate of the District	... ...	... } <i>Ex officio.</i>
„ Senior Covenanted Officer under the Magistrate	... ...
„ District Superintendent of Police...	... ...
„ Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department	... ...
Rajah Harendra Krishna, Bahadoor, Deputy Magistrate, Sealdah.		
Rai Ram Sunker Sen, Bahadoor, Road Cess Deputy Collector.		
Baboo Issur Chunder Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.		
Baboo Kali Churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.		
The Hon'ble Maharajah Narendra Krishna, Bahadoor.		
Prince Mahomed Furrokh Shah, of the Mysore Family.		
„ Nusseeruddin Hyder, of the Mysore Family.		
Mr. R. C. Sterndale, Vice-Chairman, Suburban Municipality.		
Coomar Kanti Chunder Singh, Zemindar.		
Baboo Sham Churn Law,	ditto.	
„ Dwarka Nath Biswas,	ditto.	
Mr. R. Harvey, Manager, Paikpara Estate.		
Baboo Kali Coomar Roy Chowdry, Zemindar.		
„ Debendro Coomar Roy Chowdry, Zemindar.		
„ Anundo Chunder Ghose,	ditto.	
„ Nobin Chand Ghose, Vice-Chairman, Rajpore Municipality.		
Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee, Manager, Port Canning Company.		
Baboo Shama Churn Pottitundo, Zemindar.		
Rai Mohun Lall Mitter,	ditto.	
Baboo Nundo Lall Gossain,	ditto.	
„ Ganendro Coomar Roy Chowdry, Zemindar and Vice-Chairman of Taki Municipality.		
„ Jogendro Chunder Ghose, Zemindar.		
„ Grish Chunder Bose, Manager, Goburdanga Estate.		
„ Hurry Choituno Ghose, Manager, Satkhira Estate.		
„ Radha Mohun Mundie, Zemindar.		

ERRATUM.—*The 24th August 1877.*—In the orders of the 14th May last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, appointing certain gentlemen to be members of the Branch Road Cess Committee of Chaudogram, in the district of Tipperah, *for* “Moonshi Auhamedulla, Head Master for the time being,” *read* “Moonshi Auhamedulla, Pleader.”

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF BALASORE.

The 25th August 1877.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Balasore have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act at the maximum rates for the ensuing road cess year. The cesses payable in the Balasore district for the year beginning with the 1st October 1877 will therefore be at the following rates:—

I. Six pies, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops:—

Dwelling-houses estimated to be of the present value of—

	Yearly Cess. Rs. A. P.
Not less than Rs. 100, but less than Rs. 500	... 1 0 0
„ 500, „ 1,000	... 3 0 0
„ 1,000, „ 2,000	... 4 8 0
„ 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.	... 3 0 0

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF MOZUFFERPORE.

The 28th August 1877.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Mozufferpore have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the ensuing cess year commencing from 1st October 1877 at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly:—

I. Six pies, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

	Yearly Cess. Rs. A. P.
Not less than Rs. 100, but less than Rs. 500	... 1 0 0
„ 500, „ 1,000	... 3 0 0
„ 1,000, „ 2,000	... 4 8 0
„ 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.	... 3 0 0

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

The 27th August 1877.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following notification for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 16.

Bay of Bengal, Coast of Tenasserim, Mergui Archipelago.

DANGEROUS ROCKS IN FORREST STRAIT.

The following information has been received from the Commander of the late S. S. *Kurrachee*, recently wrecked on a rocky patch off The Gregories, in Forrest Strait, Mergui Archipelago.

A sunken rock (Kurrachee Rock), with only 5 feet on it at low water, lies in mid-channel in the following position:—

Centre of Large Gregory	...	...	W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.;	distant $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
South Gregory	...	...	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. southerly;	„ $3\frac{1}{2}$ „
Turret Island	...	...	S. E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.;	„ $7\frac{1}{4}$ „

The rock is a complete pinnacle with deep water close—to all round, 7 to 12 fathoms were obtained within a boat's length of the wreck, and 16 fathoms about 100 yards off.

Another sunken rock lies to the north of The Gregoys, and less than two miles to the westward of the beaten track, in the following position :—

Bold promontory of Sullivan's Island	...	...	W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
North Gregory	...	...	S. E. by S. $\frac{3}{4}$ S.
Canister	...	...	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. northerly.

RICHELIEU ROCK OFF KOPAH INLET.

Captain Richelieu, of the Siamese Navy, reports a rock (Richelieu Rock) awash at low water, sometimes breaking heavily. It lies 13 miles due west of Hayes Island, or in lat. $9^{\circ} 20' 30''$ N., long. $98^{\circ} 6' 45''$ E. (Admiralty Chart).

NOTE.—As this Archipelago is only partially examined, and several rocks have recently been discovered, great caution is necessary in the navigation.

[The bearings are Magnetic: Variation $2^{\circ} 15'$ Easterly in 1877.]

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr., (late I. N.),
MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA,
Supdt., Marine Survey of India.
The 17th August 1877.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Mergui Archipelago No. 216a, and b; Bay of Bengal No. 70b, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 511.

If this notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the charts affected by it, and introduced into the sailing directions to which it relates.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 28th August 1877.

(1)

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates, and Engineers of Vessels under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, by the following order in Council, dated the 27th June 1876, having been pleased to extend to the presidency of Bengal the provisions of section 8 of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following rules for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency to, persons who intend to become masters, mates, and engineers of foreign-going vessels, for general information.

"AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

"The 27th day of June 1876.

"Present:

"THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

"WHEREAS by the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, it is (among other things) enacted, that where the legislature of any British possession provides for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency to, persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British ships, and the Board of Trade report to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examination for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by order in Council—

"(1) to declare that the said certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts;

"(2) to declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates of competency granted under those Acts shall apply to the certificates referred to in the said order;

"(3) to impose such conditions and to make such regulations with respect to the said certificates, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and to impose penalties, not exceeding fifty pounds, for the breach of such conditions and regulations.

"And that upon the publication in the *London Gazette* of any such order in Council as last aforesaid, the provisions therein contained shall, from a date to be mentioned for the purpose in such order, take effect as if they had been contained in the Act, and that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to revoke any order made as aforesaid.

"And whereas the Governor-General of India in Council has by an Act, entitled 'An Act for the Amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen, No. I of 1859,' and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council has by an Act, entitled 'The Steam Boat Survey Amendment Act of 1868,' provided for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency for foreign ships to, persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British ships, which certificates are hereinafter denominated Colonial Certificates of Competency, and the Board of Trade have reported to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the said examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner:

"Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers vested in Her by the said first recited Act by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, is pleased—

"(1) to declare that the said Colonial Certificates of Competency granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the said British possession of Bengal shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts:

"(2) to declare that all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates of competency for the Foreign Trade granted under those Acts, except so much of the 139th section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the 10th section of the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1862, as requires the delivery by the Board of Trade to any master, mate, or engineer of a copy of any certificate to which he appears to be entitled as therein mentioned, so much of the third paragraph of the 23rd section of the said last-mentioned Act as requires at the conclusion of a case relating to the cancelling or suspending of a certificate, such a certificate, if cancelled or suspended, to be forwarded to the Board of Trade, and the whole of the provisions of the 4th paragraph of the same section shall apply to such Colonial Certificates of Competency:

"(3) to impose and make the conditions and regulations following, numbered 1 to 10 respectively, with respect to the said Colonial Certificates of Competency, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, and to impose for the breach of such conditions and regulations the penalties therein mentioned:—

"Form of Certificate."

"1. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be on parchment, and as nearly as possible similar in shape and form to the corresponding Certificate of Competency for the foreign trade granted by the Board of Trade under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.

"Name of possession to be inserted."

"2. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall have the name of the said possession of Bengal inserted prominently on its face and back.

"Certificates to be numbered consecutively."

"3. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be numbered in consecutive order.

"Lists of certificates granted, cancelled, &c., to be sent to Registrar-General of Seamen."

"4. The Government of the said possession shall furnish the Registrar-General of Seamen in London from time to time with accurate lists of all such Colonial Certificates of Competency as may be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the said possession as aforesaid, or as may for any cause whatsoever be cancelled, suspended, renewed or re-issued, and shall also furnish him with duplicates of the applications for examination made by the persons to whom such certificates are granted.

"Three years' domicile or service necessary."

"5. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be granted only to any person who for a period of three years immediately preceding his application for such colonial certificate, or for several periods amounting together to three years, the earliest of which shall have commenced within five years prior to such application, has been domiciled in, or has served in, a ship or ships registered in any part of Her Majesty's Indian dominions.

"Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

"Certificates not to be granted when former are cancelled."

"6. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall not be granted to any person who may have had a certificate, whether granted by the Board of Trade or by the Government of a British possession, cancelled or suspended under the provisions of the said Acts or of any Act for the time being in force in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, unless the period of suspension has expired, or unless intimation has been received from the Board of Trade, or the Government by whom the cancelled or suspended certificate was originally granted, to the effect that no objection to the grant of such Colonial Certificate is known to exist, or unless a new certificate has been granted to him by such Board or Government; and in the last-named event no such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be for a higher grade than the certificate so last granted as aforesaid.

"Colonial certificates of competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

"Certificates improperly granted may be cancelled without formal investigation."

"7. Any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which appears from information subsequently acquired, or otherwise, to have been improperly granted, whether in the above or in any other respect, may be cancelled by the Lieutenant-Governor of the said possession, or by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom, without any formal investigation, under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the holder of such certificate shall thereupon deliver it to the Board of Trade or the Lieutenant-Governor of the said possession, or as they or either of them may direct, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds in the United Kingdom, or five hundred rupees in India, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

"Cancellation, &c., of a Certificate shall involve cancellation of all the other Certificates possessed by its owner."

"8. Every decision with respect to the cancellation or suspension of a certificate pronounced by any Board, naval or other court, or tribunal under the provisions of the said Acts, shall extend equally to all the Colonial Certificates at the time possessed by the person in respect of whom the decision is made, as well as to all certificates granted to him under any of the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and whether such certificates be specified in such decision or not.

"Certificates believed to be fraudulent may be demanded."

"9. Any officer of the Board of Trade, or the Registrar-General of Seamen, or any of his officers or a superintendent of a mercantile marine office, or a consular officer, or duly appointed shipping officer in a British possession, may demand the delivery to him of any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which he has reason to believe has been improperly issued, or is forged, altered, cancelled, or suspended, or to which the person using it is not justly entitled, and may detain such certificate for a reasonable period for the purpose of making inquiries respecting such issue, forgery, alteration, cancellation, suspension, or possession; and any person who, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to comply with such demand shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or two hundred rupees, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

"Suspended Certificates to be re-issued only by Colony by which originally granted."

"10. Any such Colonial Certificates of Competency which has from any cause been cancelled or suspended, whether by a tribunal in Bengal or elsewhere, shall be renewed or re-issued only by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

"This order shall take effect in the said possession of Bengal from and after the date hereof.

"C. L. PEEL."

INTRODUCTORY RULES.

I. CANDIDATES are to apply to the Master Attendant for the application paper to be examined, form EXN2. The printed instructions contained on it are to be strictly attended to, to prevent delay; it should be returned with testimonials as early as possible, when each form will be numbered consecutively, and the candidate informed of the date and hour he is to appear for examination.

II. Candidates are required to appear punctually at the time appointed for examination.

III. Candidates undergoing examination will be allowed only the books and paper found for their use; any infraction of this rule will subject the offender to all the penalties of a failure.

IV. Candidates spoiling or defacing any of the books belonging to the Board will be required to replace such books: examination papers will be detained till this is done; further, the defaced books will not be removed.

V. Candidates discovered in copying from another, or affording assistance, or giving information, or in any way communicating with another, will be subject to a failure.

VI. Candidates will not be allowed slates or waste paper to work their problems on.

VII. Candidates will not be allowed to leave the room until they have handed in their papers.

VIII. Candidates will be allowed to work out the problems by the methods and tables they have been accustomed to use. The time allotted is five hours; if then unfinished, they have failed.

IX. Candidates will use the hourly difference given in the Nautical Almanac to correct the declination and equation of time. Corrections by inspection, such as tables IX, XI, and XXI of Norie's Epitome, and as given in many works on navigation, will not be allowed: every correction must appear on the examination papers.

X. Candidates will bring their answers to all problems within one mile of position of correct results:—in finding the longitude by chronometer the logarithms used in finding the hour angle should be taken out for seconds of arc; in all other problems the logarithms to the nearest minute will be sufficiently correct.

XI. Candidates are enjoined to request their Commanders, when granting them testimonials, to note character, sobriety, experience, ability, and conduct during the time they may have served with such Commander; and applicants not producing them will not be examined.

XII. Testimonials of service of foreigners, and of British seamen serving in foreign ships, must be confirmed either by the Consul of the country to which the ship belongs, or by some recognized official of that country, or by some creditable person on the spot having personal knowledge of the facts requiring to be established; and

XIII. In cases where there is doubt, the applicants will have to prove to the Master Attendant, by the articles of the ship or official log-book, the verification of their services, or they will not be considered qualified.

XIV. Candidates will not be considered qualified unless they can prove themselves to have been domiciled in India for at least three years.

FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

Rules for Qualifications.

A Second Mate must be seventeen years of age, and must have served four years at sea.

An Only Mate must be nineteen years of age, and have served five years at sea.

A First Mate must be nineteen years of age, and have served five years at sea, of which one year must have been as either Second or Only Mate.

A Master must be twenty-one years of age, and have served six years at sea, of which one year must have been as First Mate and one year as Second Mate.

Rules for examination.

1. THE forms used in working the various problems in navigation will be in all essentials facsimiles of those in use by the Board of Trade.

2. The Examiners will inscribe on candidates' examination papers the words "passed" or "failure."

3. If a candidate fails in navigation three times, he will be turned back for three months; should he fail in seamanship, he will not be re-examined until after a lapse of six months. In all cases of failure the candidate must be re-examined *de novo*.

4. A Second Mate, in navigation, must write a legible hand and understand the first five rules in arithmetic and the use of logarithms. He must be able to work a day's work complete, including bearings and distance of the port he is bound to by Mercator's sailing, to correct the sun's declination for longitude, to find the latitude by meridian altitude of the sun, and to work such other easy problems of a like nature as may be put to him. He must understand the use of the sextant, be able to observe with it and read off the arc. He must be acquainted with the International Code of Signals for the use of all nations.

In seamanship, he must give satisfactory answers as to the rigging and unrigging of ships, stowing of holds, &c.; must understand the measurement of the log-line, glass, and lead-line; be conversant with the rule of the road as regards both steamers and sailing vessels, and the lights and fog-signals carried by them.

5. An Only Mate, in navigation, must, in addition to the qualifications required for a Second Mate, be able to observe and calculate the amplitude of the sun and deduce the variation of the compass therefrom, and be able to find the longitude by chronometer by the usual methods: he must know how to lay off the place of the ship on the chart, both by bearing of known objects and by latitude and longitude; he must be able to determine the error of a sextant, and to adjust it; also to find the time of high-water from the known time at full and change.

In seamanship, in addition to what is required for a Second Mate, he must know how to moor and unmoor and to keep a clear anchor; to carry out an anchor, to stow a hold, and to make the requisite entries in the ship's log-book. He will also be questioned as to his knowledge of the use and management of the mortar and rocket-lines in the case of the stranding of a vessel, as explained in the official log-book.

6. A First Mate, in navigation, must, in addition to the qualifications required for an Only Mate, be able to observe azimuths and compute the variation, to compare chronometers and keep their rates, and find the longitude by them from an observation of the sun, to work the latitude by a single altitude of the sun of the meridian, and be able to use and adjust the sextant by the sun. He will also give written answers to as many questions under the head of definitions as the Examiners may mark for that purpose.

In seamanship, in addition to the qualifications required for an Only Mate, a more extensive knowledge of seamanship will be required, as to the shifting of large spars and sails, managing a ship in stormy weather, taking in and making sail, shifting yards and masts, &c., getting heavy weights, anchors, &c., in and out, casting a ship on a lee-shore, and securing the masts in the event of accident to the bowsprit.

7. A Master, in navigation, in addition to the qualifications required for a First Mate, must be able to find the latitude by a star, &c. He will be asked questions as to the nature of the attraction of the ship's iron upon the compasses, and as to the method of determining it; he will be examined in so much of the tides as is necessary to enable him to shape a course, and to compare his soundings with the depths marked on the chart; he will also, in addition to giving written answers to questions on definitions, give written answers to at least eight of the questions in form EXN7.

In seamanship, in addition to the qualifications required for a First Mate, he will be examined as to his competency to construct jury-rudders and rafts, and as to his resources for the preservation of the ship's crew in the event of wreck. He must possess a sufficient knowledge of what is required to be done by law as to entry and discharge, and the management of his crew, and as to penalties and entries to be made in the official log-book, and of a knowledge of the measures for preventing and checking the outbreak of scurvy on boardship. He will be questioned as to his knowledge of invoice, charter party, Lloyd's Agents, and as to the nature of bottomry, and he must be acquainted with the leading lights of the coast and channels he has been accustomed to navigate or which he is going to use.

The fees to be paid by candidates for certificates of competency for foreign-going ships will be—for Second Mate ten rupees, First Mate and Only Mate, if previously possessing an inferior certificate, five rupees, if not, ten rupees; Master twenty rupees on their applying to the Master Attendant for the form EXN2; and in the event of the candidate failing to pass, half the fee he has paid will be returned to him with his testimonials, on his producing to the Clerk, Local Marine Board, form EXN17, which will be given him by the Examiners. If the candidate passes, he will have given him form EXN16, on which he will get his certificate of competency, together with his testimonials, from the Master Attendant. The fee for the renewal of any certificate will be five rupees.

Voluntary Examination in Steam.

Masters, First and Only Mates, who are possessed of a certificate of competency, or entitled to such certificates, will be allowed voluntary examinations in the practical knowledge of the use and working of the steam-engine. Any Master or Mate desirous to be examined in steam must deliver to the Master Attendant a statement, in writing, to that effect upon^{*} form of application EXN2; if the applicant has a certificate of competency, such certificate must be delivered with his statement; if he is about to pass an examination for a certificate of competency at the same time, the applications should be sent in together.

The examination will be *vide noce* and extend to general knowledge of the practical use and working of the steam engine, and the various valves, fittings, and pieces of machinery connected with it. Intricate theoretical questions on calculations of horse power, or area of cylinders and valves, or any of the more difficult questions which appertain to steam-engines and boilers, will not be asked. The examination, in fact, will be confined to such questions as a Master of a steam-vessel may be called on to perform in a case of death, incapacity, or delinquency of the Engineers. If the applicant fails to answer some few of the questions, but shall, in the opinion of the Examiner, have a sufficient knowledge to perform the work in view, the Examiner shall exercise his discretion as to whether he has a sufficient knowledge or not. The Examiner will provide drawings and working sections, on a sufficiently large scale, of the various parts of a steam-engine and of the valves and slides, &c., as may be necessary, and will require the applicant to make use of them in giving his answers to the various questions; should an opportunity offer, the applicant will be permitted, under the guidance of the Examiner, to start and stop the engines of some vessel which may have steam up. A fee of ten rupees must be paid by the applicant for his examination in steam. If he fails, his certificate will be returned to him, but no part of his fee will be returned. If he passes, the form EXN16 will be given^{*} him, and the Master Attendant will write the words "passed in steam," with date, place, and number on the certificate and its counterpart; the former, with testimonials, will be returned to the applicant.

Examination of Engineers.

Certificates of competency will be granted to those persons who pass the requisite examination and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions.

2. The same introductory rules are to be observed by Engineers in making application to be examined, and in forwarding testimonials, &c., &c., &c., as in the case of applications by Masters and Mates.

For a Certificate of Competency as Second Class Engineer.

A candidate must be twenty-one years of age.

A.—He must have completed the usual apprenticeship on shore and have been employed two years as an Engineer or Engine-driver, at least one year of which must have been at sea in the engine-room of a steamer.

B.—He must be able to give a description of the boilers, and the method of staying them, together with the use and management of the different valves, cocks, pipes, and connections.

C.—He must be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement of part of the machinery, or of a total break-down.

D.—He must understand the use of the barometer, thermometer, hydrometer, and salinometer.

E.—He must state the cause, effects, and usual remedies for incrustation and corrosion.

F.—He must write a legible hand and understand the first five rules of arithmetic and decimals.

G.—He must be able to pass a creditable examination as to the various constructions of paddle and screw-engines in general use, and as to the details of the different working parts, external and internal, with the use of each part.

H.—He must be able to make rough working drawings of the different parts of the engines and boilers.

For a Certificate of Competency as First Class Engineer.

A candidate must be twenty-two years of age, and in addition to the qualifications required of a Second Class Engineer—

A.—He must have served at sea for not less than one year in the capacity of a Second Class Engineer with a Second Class Engineer's certificate, or in a higher capacity.

B.—He must be able to make rough working drawings of the different parts of the engines and boilers.

C.—He must also be able to take off and calculate indicator diagrams.

D.—He must be conversant with surface condensation, superheating, and the working of steam expansively.

E.—He must also be conversant with the principles of the different kinds of compound engines.

F.—He must be able to calculate safety-valve pressures and the strength of the boiler.

G.—He must be able to explain the method of testing and altering the setting of the slide valves, and of testing the fairness of the paddle and screw shafts, and of adjusting them.

H.—He must be able to state the general proportions borne by the principal parts of the machinery to each other.

In addition to the above, every candidate will have to prove by his testimonials his service, character, sobriety, experience, ability, and conduct; and no candidate not showing his character for sobriety will be allowed to pass on any pretext whatever.

Examination and Fees.

The *vivâ voce* examination will be directed specially to the foregoing points, and also to the duties and business of an Engineer generally.

2. If the candidate passes the *vivâ voce* examination creditably, a set of questions will be given him to work out.

3. A candidate will be allowed six hours to work out these questions, according to the methods he is accustomed to use; and

A.—If at the expiration of the time allowed he has correctly worked out the whole of the questions set him, he will be declared to have passed.

B.—If at the expiration of the time allowed he has not worked out the whole of the questions set him, but if the result of the *vivâ voce* examination, taken in connection with the answers to such of the questions as he has worked out, are sufficient to satisfy the Examiners that the applicant is competent, he will be declared to have passed.

C.—In other cases he will be declared to have failed.

4. If the applicant passes he will receive form EXN16 from the Examiners, on which he will get his certificate of competency, with his testimonials, from the Master Attendant. If the applicant fails, half the fee will be returned to him by the clerk on his producing form EXN17, which will be given him by the Examiner. Applicants may be re-examined *de novo* after a lapse of three months.

5. The fees are as follows, viz. for second class certificate of competency, fifteen rupees; first class certificate of competency, twenty rupees. The fee for the renewal of any certificate will be five rupees.

(2)

Revised Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates, and Engineers of Vessels under the Indian Acts.

IN supersession of the rules published at page 1387 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 28th July 1869, and at page 1817 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 11th October 1871, the following revised rules under section 10 of Act I of 1859, passed by the Legislative Council of the Government of India, for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency to, persons who intend to become Masters and Mates of Home trade ships, or who wish to procure certificates of service, and under section 8 of Act I of 1868, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency to, persons who intend to become Engineers of steamers, are published for general information.

GENERAL.

1. WHEN a home trade ship is engaged in voyages that require a knowledge of navigation on the part of the Master and Mates, they must hold certificates of competency under the rules applying to foreign trade ships. The following rules apply only to the Masters and Mates of ships making local coasting voyages:—

Rules for Home Trade Coasting Ships.

I. CANDIDATES are to apply to the Master Attendant for the application paper to be examined, form EXN2. The printed instructions contained on it are to be strictly attended to, to prevent delay; it should be returned with testimonials as early as possible, when each form will be numbered consecutively, and the candidate informed of the date and hour he is to appear for examination.

II. Candidates are required to appear punctually at the time appointed for examination.

III. Candidates undergoing examination will be allowed only the books and paper found for their use; any infraction of this rule will subject the offender to all the penalties of a failure.

IV. Candidates spoiling or defacing any of the books belonging to the Board will be required to replace such books; examination papers will be detained till this is done; further, the defaced books will not be removed.

V. Candidates discovered in copying from another, or affording assistance, or giving information, or in any way communicating with another, will be subject to a failure.

VI. Candidates will not be allowed slates or waste paper to work their problems on.

VII. Candidates will not be allowed to leave the room until they have handed in their papers.

VIII. Candidates will be allowed to work out the problems by the methods and tables they have been accustomed to use. The time allotted is five hours; if then unfinished, they have failed.

IX. Candidates will use the hourly difference given in the Nautical Almanac to correct the declination and equation of time. Corrections by inspection, such as tables IX, XI, and XXI of Norie's Epitome, and as given in many works on navigation, will not be allowed: every correction must appear on the examination papers.

X. Candidates will bring their answers to all problems within one mile of position of correct results: in finding the longitude by chronometer the logarithms used in finding the hour angle should be taken out for seconds of arc; in all other problems the logarithms to the nearest minute will be sufficiently correct.

XI. Candidates are enjoined to request their Commanders, when granting them testimonials, to note character, sobriety, experience, ability, and conduct during the time they may have served with such Commander; and applicants not producing them will not be examined.

XII. Testimonials of service of foreigners and of British seaman serving in foreign ships must be confirmed either by the Consul of the country to which the ship belongs, or by some recognized official of that country, or by some creditable person on the spot, having personal knowledge of the facts requiring to be established; and

XIII. In cases where there is doubt, the applicants will have to prove to the Master Attendant, by the articles of the ship or official log-book, the verification of their services, or they will not be considered qualified.

Qualifications and Rules for Examination for Certificates of Competency for Home Trade Passenger Ships.

A MATE must be nineteen years of age, and must have served four years in a home trade or other vessel; he must write a legible hand and understand the first four rules in arithmetic; he must know and understand the rule of the road, and describe and show that he understands the Admiralty Regulations as to lights and fog-signals; he must be able to take a bearing by compass, and prick off the ship's course on a chart; he must know the marks on the lead-line and be able to mark and heave the log; and he must possess a knowledge of handling a sailing vessel.

A Master must be twenty-one years of age, and must have served six years in the home trade or other vessels, of which one year must have been as mate of a home trade vessel.

In addition to the qualifications required for a Mate, he must show that he is capable of navigating a ship along any coast,—for which purpose he will be required to draw upon a chart produced by the Examiners the courses and distances he will run along shore from headland to headland,—and to give, in writing, the courses and distances corrected for variation and the bearings of the head-lands and lights, and to show when the courses should be altered either to clear any danger or to adapt it to the coast. He must understand how to make his soundings according to the state of the tide, and he must be acquainted with the lights of the coast and channels he has been accustomed to navigate, or those which he is going to use. He will further be required to handle a sailing vessel. He will also be questioned as to his knowledge of the use and management of the mortar and rocket-lines in the case of the stranding of a vessel, as explained in the official log-book.

Note.—The International Code of Signals will form part of every candidate's examination in navigation, and the Examiners will have a small set of flags, &c., for use in the Board room.

The fees to be paid by candidates for certificates of competency for home trade passenger ships, will be for Mate five rupees and for Master ten rupees, on their applying to the Master Attendant for the form EXN2; and in the event of the candidate failing to pass, half the fee he has paid will be returned to him with his testimonials, on his producing to the Clerk, Local Marine Board, form EXN17, which will be given him by the Examiners. If the candidate passes, he will have given him form EXN16, on which he will get his certificates of competency, together with his testimonials, from the Master-Attendant.

Voluntary Examination in Steam.

Masters, First and Only Mates, who are possessed of a certificate of competency, or entitled to such certificates, will be allowed voluntary examinations in the practical knowledge of the use and working of the steam-engine. Any Master or Mate desirous to be examined in steam must deliver to the Master-Attendant a statement, in writing, to that effect upon form of

application EXN2: if the applicant has a certificate of competency, such certificate must be delivered with his statement; if he is about to pass an examination for a certificate of competency at the same time, the applications should be sent in together.

The examination will be *viva voce* and extend to general knowledge of the practical use and working of the steam-engine, and the various valves, fittings, and pieces of machinery connected with it. Intricate theoretical questions on calculations of horse-power, or area of cylinders and valves, or any of the more difficult questions which appertain to steam-engines and boilers, will not be asked. The examination, in fact, will be confined to such questions as a Master of a steam-vessel may be called on to perform in case of death, incapacity, or delinquency of the Engineers. If the applicant fails to answer some few of the questions, but shall, in the opinion of the Examiner, have a sufficient knowledge to perform the work in view, the Examiner shall exercise his discretion as to whether he has a sufficient knowledge or not. The Examiner will provide drawings and working sections, on a sufficiently large scale, of the various parts of a steam-engine and of the valves and slides, &c., as may be necessary, and will require the applicant to make use of them in giving his answers to the various questions; should an opportunity offer, the applicant will be permitted, under the guidance of the Examiner, to start and stop the engines of some vessel which may have steam up. A fee of ten rupees must be paid by the applicant for his examination in steam. If he fails, his certificate will be returned to him, but no part of his fee will be returned. If he passes, the form EXN16 will be given him and the Master-Attendant will write the words "passed in steam," with date, place, and number on the certificate and its counterpart; the former, with testimonials, will be returned to the applicant.

Certificates of Service.

Act I of 1859, Section 12.—Certificates of service, differing in form from certificates of competency, shall be granted as follows (that is to say):—

(1) Every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served as Master in the British Merchant Service, or as Master of any foreign-going ship registered under Act X of 1841, or who has attained or shall attain the rank of Lieutenant, Master, Passed Mate or Second Mate, or any higher rank in the service of Her Majesty or of the Indian Government, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as Master of foreign-going ships.

(2) Every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served as Mate in the British Merchant Service, or as Mate of any such ship as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as Mate for foreign-going ships.

(3) Every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served as Master or Mate of a home trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall be entitled to a certificate of service as Master or Mate (according to such previous service) for such home trade ship.

And each of such certificates of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is delivered; and the local Government, or such other authority (Master-Attendant) as aforesaid, shall deliver such certificates of service to the various persons respectively entitled thereto, upon their proving themselves to have attained such rank or to have served as aforesaid, and upon their giving a full and satisfactory account of the particulars aforesaid.

Section 13.—No foreign-going ship or home trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall go to sea from any port in India, unless the Master, and one officer besides the Master, have obtained and possess valid and appropriate certificates either of competency or service under this Act or under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854; and whoever, having been engaged to serve as Master or Mate, goes to sea as aforesaid as such Master or Mate without being at the time entitled to, and possessed of, such a certificate as hereinbefore required, and whoever employs any person as such Master or Mate without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled and possessed of such certificate, shall for each offence be liable to a penalty of five hundred rupees.

Section 14.—Every certificate of competency for a foreign-going ship shall be deemed to be of a higher grade than the corresponding certificate for a home trade ship, and shall entitle the lawful holder thereof to go to sea in the corresponding grade in such last-mentioned ship; but no certificate for a home trade ship shall entitle the holder to go to sea as Master or Mate of a foreign-going ship.

Section 15.—All certificates, whether of competency or service, shall be made in duplicate, and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the local Government shall direct (by Master-Attendant). A note of all orders made for cancelling, suspending, altering, or otherwise affecting any certificate in pursuance of the powers herein contained shall be entered in the record of certificates.

Section 16.—Whenever any Master or Mate proves to the satisfaction of the local Government, or such other authority as aforesaid, that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of any certificate already granted to him, a copy of the certificate to which, by the record so kept as aforesaid, he appears to be entitled shall be delivered to him and shall have all the effect of the original.

The fee for a certificate of service, or the renewal of any certificate, will be five rupees.

Examination of Engineers.

1. No steam-vessel shall obtain a clearance to proceed to sea for any port in British India, and no steam-vessel shall ply on any of the rivers or waters within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and no steam-vessel coming within the meaning of this Act

2. (a)—The Examiners in seamanship shall be three experienced masters who have been recently in successful command of merchant vessels. These may be selected either from the commanders of vessels lying in the port of Calcutta or from the surveyors of shipping in the port,

(b)—They shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the nomination of the Master-Attendant.

(c)—The permanent President of the Seamanship Examiners shall be the Deputy Master-Attendant.

3. (a)—Three Engineers shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the nomination of the Chief Engineer of the Dockyard, as Examiners in steam. These will usually be selected from the Superintending Engineers of the different steam companies in the port.

(b)—The Chief Engineer of the Dockyard shall be the permanent President of the Engineer Examiners.

4. The examinations shall be held quarterly, on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October, or on the first open day thereafter, if the day fixed should be an authorized holiday.

5. The Examiners shall receive the following fees for each examination:—

	Rs.
Seamanship Examiners ... ... ...	... 32 each.
Engineer Examiners ... ... ...	... 32 ,,

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

The 20th August 1877.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following notification for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 15.)

Sindh Coast—Kurrachee.

1.—ALTERATION IN MANORA POINT LIGHT.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 1, of 20th March 1877, on the intended alteration in Manora Point light,—

The Harbour Authorities at Kurrachee have further notified that, on the 15th August 1877, the present light will be discontinued and the new revolving light exhibited, which will attain its greatest brilliancy every two minutes, and be visible from a distance of 20 miles in every direction seaward.

Position.—Lat. $24^{\circ} 47' 21''$ N. ; long. $66^{\circ} 58' 15''$ E.

Red Sea—Coast of Arabia.

2.—DISCOVERY OF A BANK NEAR TOWAK ISLAND.

The *Hydrografische Nachricht* No. 6 of 1877, announces that the Master of the Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Oreste* reports having touched on a bank, not shown on the Admiralty Charts, which, according to his statement, lies about two miles north-east of Towak Island in the Red Sea in lat. $16^{\circ} 19' 30''$ N., and long. $42^{\circ} 38'E$. The bank extends one cable in an east and west direction, and has a depth of 13 feet over it.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 8th August 1877.

(1) This notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—Kurrachee harbour, No. 40; Indus tidal channels from Manora Point to Kaha river, No. 41; Sindh and Kutch coasts, No. 42; Maskat to Kurrachee, No. 38; Kurrachee to Vingorla, No. 826; and Indian Ocean, northern portion, No. 748b : also Admiralty list of lights in South Africa, East Indies, &c., 1877 ; the West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 237 ; the Supplement to the Persian Gulf Pilot, page 24 ; the Indian Marine Survey Light List, 1877, No. 10 ; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., pages 309 and 334.

(2) Red Sea, Khor Nowarat, &c., No. 8d ; Red Sea, No. 2523 ; and Juba Islands to Maskat, &c., No. 98 : also Admiralty Red Sea Pilot, page 190 ; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 177.

If this notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the charts affected by it, and introduced into the sailing directions to which it relates.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th August 1877.—Under Section 70 of the District Road Cess Act, 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to determine that the month in which the Gya District Committee shall meet to prepare estimates of income and expenditure for the cess year commencing on the 1st October 1877, as in the said section provided, shall be August 1877, in the said district.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th August 1877.—Under Section 70 of the District Road Cess Act, 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to determine that the month in which the Chumparun District Committee shall meet to prepare estimates of income and expenditure for the cess year commencing on the 1st October 1877, as in the said section provided, shall be September 1877 in the said district.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF POOREE.

The 20th August 1877.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Pooree have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act at the maximum rates for the ensuing road cess year. The cesses payable in the Pooree district for the year beginning with the 1st October 1877 will therefore be at the following rates:—

I. Six pies, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act and on the annual net profits of mines, &c., under Part III of the Act.

II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops:—

Dwelling-houses estimated to be of the present value of—

	Yearly Cess.
	Rs. A. P.
Not less than Rs. 100, but less than Rs. 500	... 1 0 0
" 500, " 1,000	... 3 0 0
" 1,000, " 2,000	... 4 8 0
" Rs. 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.	... 3 0 0

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF JULPIGOREE.

The 20th August 1877.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Julpigoree have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the ensuing cess year beginning with the 1st October 1877 at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly:—

I. Six pies, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

	Yearly Cess.
	Rs. A. P.
Not less than Rs. 100, but less than Rs. 500	... 1 0 0
" 500, " 1,000	... 3 0 0
" 1,000, " 2,000	... 4 8 0
" 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.	... 3 0 0

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

(Act I of 1868, B.C.) or of Act V of 1862 (B.C.), shall be permitted to run or ply without having in charge of the engines thereof an Engineer possessing a certificate of competency or a certificate of service, provided that small river steam-boats or ferry steamers, with engines not exceeding 50 nominal horse-power, shall be permitted to run or ply on condition of having in charge of their engines a certificated native engine-driver.

2. Certificates of competency will be granted to those persons who pass the requisite examination and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions.

3. The same introductory rules are to be observed by Engineers in making application to be examined, and in forwarding testimonials, &c., &c., &c., as in the case of applications by Masters and Mates.

For a Certificate of Competency as Native Engine-driver.

I. Such certificates of competency will be granted only to those persons who possess the qualifications hereinafter detailed and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions.

II. Applications for such certificates of competency are to be made to the Master-Attendant, who will appoint Examiners to test the qualifications of candidates under the following rules.

III. A candidate for a certificate of competency under these rules must have attained * the age of twenty-two years.

IV. He must have been three years principal native serang or tindal in the engine-room of a steamer; or have been for three years in charge of the engine of a factory or mill under a European manager or Engineer, as well as one year principal native serang or tindal in the engine-room of a steamer under a certificated Engineer.

V. He must pass a *vivā voce* examination before the Board of Examiners as to the working of an engine and the use of its different parts.

VI. He must have the testimonial, shown in one of the appendices to this code of rules, filled up by the Engineer with whom he has last served, or his other testimonials must contain all the particulars therein required.

VII. He must be able to show his practical qualifications by one week's trial in a Government steamer, after fulfilling the other tests to which he will be subjected.

VIII. The fee for examination under these rules will be fifteen rupees, and the amount must be remitted with the application to the Master-Attendant. If a candidate fails, half the fee he has paid will be returned to him by the Master-Attendant.

IX. Such certificates will be granted by the Master-Attendant in the form prescribed in one of the appendices to this code.

X. In case of failure, candidates may be re-examined *de novo* after a lapse of six months, if the past examination showed that they might reasonably be expected to qualify.

For a Certificate of Competency as Second Class Engineer.

A candidate must be twenty-one years of age.

A.—He must have completed the usual apprenticeship on shore and have been employed two years as an Engineer or Engine-driver, at least one year of which must have been at sea in the engine-room of a steamer.

B.—He must be able to give a description of the boilers and the method of staying them, together with the use and management of the different valves, cocks, pipes, and connections.

C.—He must be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement of part of the machinery, or of a total break-down.

D.—He must understand the use of the barometer, thermometer, hydrometer, and salinometer.

E.—He must state the cause, effects, and usual remedies for incrustation and corrosion.

F.—He must write a legible hand and understand the first five rules of arithmetic and decimals.

G.—He must be able to pass a creditable examination as to the various constructions of paddle and screw engines in general use, and as to the details of the different working parts, external and internal, with the use of each part.

H.—He must be able to make rough working drawings of the different parts of the engines and boilers.

For a Certificate of Competency as First Class Engineer.

A candidate must be twenty-two years of age, and in addition to the qualifications required of a Second Class Engineer—

A.—He must have served at sea for not less than one year in the capacity of a Second Class Engineer with a Second Class Engineer's certificate, or in a higher capacity.

B.—He must be able to make rough working drawings of the different parts of the engines and boilers.

C.—He must also be able to take off and calculate indicator diagrams.

D.—He must be conversant with surface condensation, superheating, and the working of steam expansively.

E.—He must also be conversant with the principles of the different kinds of compound engines.

F.—He must be able to calculate safety-valve pressures and the strength of the boiler.

G.—He must be able to explain the method of testing and altering the setting of the slide valves, and of testing the fairness of the paddle and screw shafts, and of adjusting them.

H.—He must be able to state the general proportions borne by the principal parts of the machinery to each other.

In addition to the above, every candidate will have to prove by his testimonials his service, character, sobriety, experience, ability, and conduct; and no candidate not showing his character for sobriety will be allowed to pass on any pretext whatever.

For a Certificate of Competency as a Voluntary Extra First Class Engineer.

1. A candidate for this, the highest grade of certificate granted by the Bengal Government, must be in possession of a first class certificate of competency.

2. He must possess a thorough knowledge of the construction and working of marine engines and boilers in all their parts, and be so far acquainted with the elements of theoretical mechanics as to comprehend the general principles of the working of the machine.

3. He must understand how to apply the indicator and draw the proper conclusions from the diagrams.

4. He must be acquainted with the principles of expansion, and able to prove, or at least to illustrate, the use of the expansion gear.

5. He must be able to draw rough sketches of any part of the machinery, with figured dimensions, fit to work from.

Examination and Fees.

The *vivā voce* examination will be directed specially to the foregoing points, and also to the duties and business of an Engineer generally.

2. If the candidate passes the *vivā voce* examination creditably, a set of questions will be given him to work out.

3. A candidate will be allowed six hours to work out these questions, according to the methods he is accustomed to use; and

A.—If at the expiration of the time allowed he has correctly worked out the whole of the questions set him, he will be declared to have passed.

B.—If at the expiration of the time allowed he has not worked out the whole of the questions set him, but if the result of the *vivā voce* examination, taken in connection with the answers to such of the questions as he has worked out, are sufficient to satisfy the Examiner that the applicant is competent, he will be declared to have passed.

C.—In other cases he will be declared to have failed.

4. If the applicant passes, he will receive form EXN16 from the Examiners, on which he will get his certificate of competency, with his testimonials, from the Master Attendant. If the applicant fails, half the fee will be returned to him by the Clerk on his producing form EXN17, which will be given him by the Examiner. Applicants may be re-examined *de novo* after a lapse of three months.

5. The fees are as follows, viz. for second class certificate of competency fifteen rupees; first class certificate of competency twenty rupees; voluntary extra first class certificate of competency thirty rupees. The fee for a certificate of service, or the renewal of any certificate, will be five rupees.

Certificate of Service.

Every person being twenty-two years of age, who, before the passing of this Act (Act I of 1868), has served for not less than one year as First or Only Engineer in any steam-vessel, or who has attained, or shall attain, the rank of First Assistant Engineer in the service of Her Majesty, provided he has not been dismissed for drunkenness or other gross misconduct, shall be entitled to a certificate of service.

(3)

Rules for the Appointment of a Board for the Examination of Masters, Mates, and Engineers of Vessels.

THE following rules for the appointment of a qualified Board for the examination of Masters, Mates, and Engineers of vessels, which have received the approval of the Governor-General in Council and were published by this Government in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st May 1876, are republished for general information.

RULES.

THE Examination Board for conducting the examinations for granting certificates of competency to seamen shall be constituted as follows:—

1. Senior officer of the Royal Navy present, for the time being, at the head-quarters of the Marine Survey Department, shall be *ex-officio* Examiner in navigation, provided that he be an officer of the navigating branch of the Royal Navy, and of not lower rank than a Staff Lieutenant.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th August 1877.—Under Section 2 of the District Road Cess Act, 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the cesses leviable under the said Act shall take effect in the district of Lohardugga from the 1st October 1877.

Under Section 70 of the aforesaid Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to determine that the month in which the District Committee shall meet to prepare estimates of income and expenditure for the cess year commencing on the 1st October 1877, as in the said section provided, shall be September 1877 in the said district,

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF BANKOORA.

The 13th August 1877.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Bankoora have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the cess year beginning on the 1st October 1877 at the following rates:—

I. Six pies, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Parts II and III of the Act.

II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

	Yearly Cess.
	Rs. A. P.
Not less than Rs. 100, but less than Rs. 500	... 1 0 0
” 500, ” 1,000	... 3 0 0
” 1,000, ” 2,000	... 4 8 0
” 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof	

of the estimated present value.

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

Rules for the Zemindari Dâk under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1862.

The 11th August 1877.—The primary object of the zemindari dâk is the conveyance of letters between police officers and police-stations and the magisterial officers Preamble. of the district. Where, however, zemindari dâk establishments exist, there can be no objection to making further use of them for the conveyance and delivery of private correspondence, so long as no extra charge is thrown thereby upon the zemindars or Government farmers. Throughout Bengal, moreover, it has been found convenient to entrust to the Postal authorities the general control and direction of the district dâk lines, to ensure their proper working in connection with the lines of the imperial post. The following rules have been framed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under Section 11, Act VIII (B.C.) of 1862, for the purpose of defining the duties and relations of the Magistrates and the Postal authorities, and for giving proper effect to the provisions of the Act.

1. It is the duty of the Magistrate of the district to determine the stations between which communication is required for police purposes.

2. The Post-Master-General will then, in communication with the Magistrate, arrange all questions connected with routes, stages, timing, strength and cost of establishment and the like, any difference of opinion between them being referred for the orders of the Commissioner, which shall be final.

3. No charges on account of delivery peons or rural messengers can be included in the zemindari dâk budget; but the cost of all establishments necessary for the collection and proper keeping of the accounts of the zemindari dâk cess, as well as for the punctual conveyance of the district mails, and all reasonable charges for contingencies, including boats, huts, common post-office furniture, stationery and the like, must be defrayed from the funds raised under the provisions of the Act.

4. The Sub-Inspector of Post-Offices will annually, on or before the 15th of November, prepare, under the instructions of the Magistrate, an estimate of the total cost of the establishments and contingencies required for the year commencing on the 1st April following. The Magistrate, after including in this the cost of his own office establishment and any extra provision necessary for keeping up communications with his own camp while on tour, will forward the budget to the Post-Master-General, who will, after passing or modifying it (in communication with the Magistrate) return it to the Magistrate for insertion in the budget of the estimated balance at the close of the current year, and the total sum necessary to be levied with reference to the provisions of Section 10 of the Act, with a note of the rate at which he proposes to levy the cess.

Having thus completed the budget estimate, the Magistrate will forward it for the approval and sanction of the Commissioner, who, after passing it, will forward it to the Accountant-General.

5. The monthly pay-bills of the zemindari dâk establishments will be drawn by the Post-Master disbursing the amounts, and be paid at the treasury on the countersignature of the Magistrate. The pay-bills of the Magistrate's own office will be paid on his signature. The monthly contingent bills will be passed only on the countersignature of the Post-Master-General. Charges for boats in the rains, though provided in the budget, will not be incurred without the previous sanction of the Post-Master-General. The Magistrate shall be at liberty to draw against the special provision for dâks to his camp on tour without any reference to the Post-Master-General.

6. All nominations for posts of dâk munshis, overseers, and other subordinate officers of the superior grade will be made by Inspectors, subject to the Magistrate's approval; and all proposals for the fine, suspension, or dismissal of men of this class must also be submitted to the Magistrate. Appeals from the Magistrate's orders will lie to the Commissioner. The Magistrate will appoint his own office establishment. The appointment and dismissal of runners will lie with the Inspector, subject to an appeal to the Magistrate. Applications for leave will be submitted through the Inspector to the Magistrate.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 21st August 1877.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a portion of the Tirhoot State Railway commencing in mouzah Misraulia, pergunnah Seraisa, and terminating in mouzah Karimabad *alias* Magardahi, pergunnah aforesaid, in zillah Durbhunga, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring 14 miles and 2,770 feet long, and varying in breadth from 70 feet to 480 feet, passing through the villages specified below, and containing an area of 200 acres 1 rood and 10 poles, is required, the general direction of the line being from east to west.

			A. R. P.
Misraulia,	pergunnah Seraisa	...	16 1 7
Rajepur,	" "	...	1 0 35
Dubaha,	" "	...	18 3 0
Barhampur,	" "	...	6 0 21
Bishunpur Bathna,	" "	...	5 1 16
Dharmangatpur Bathna,	" "	...	7 0 29
Sirampur,	" "	...	9 3 24
Gangapur,	" "	...	9 2 8
Chakla Waini,	" "	...	17 0 32
Rampurwa,	" "	...	2 2 24
Mohammadpur Kuari,	" "	...	22 1 24
Bhirokhra,	" "	...	4 0 4
Nirpur,	" "	...	9 0 38
Chak Ashraf,	" "	...	8 1 36
Ismail Najar Pitaunjea,	" "	...	12 2 8
Chandopatti,	" "	...	0 2 0
Satempur,	" "	...	1 0 30
Darhia,	" "	...	6 3 27
Shembhupatti	" "	...	4 3 39
Murtuzapur	" "	...	0 2 30
Bazopur,	" "	...	1 3 13
Balbhaddarpur,	" "	...	6 1 13
Dudhpura,	" "	...	8 3 25
Dharumpur,	" "	...	11 3 15
Bangra,	" "	...	3 1 13
Kashipur,	" "	...	1 2 15
Karimabad <i>alias</i> Magardahi	" "	...	1 1 4
<hr/>		Total	... 200 1 10

This declaration is made under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

The land plans of the above portion of the Railway can be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, Somastipore division, at Mozufferpore on any day, Sundays and holidays excepted, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 20th August 1877.—The following amended declaration is published in supersession of the declaration which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 13th, 20th, and 27th December 1876, Part I, pages 1488, 1518, and 1544 respectively.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the site of the Daudkandi Post-office at Kismat Dakhin Satānandi, or Arazi Satānandi, in talook Madan Mohan Kalachand, within pergannah Gobindpore, zillah Tipperah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 117 feet by 95½ feet, bounded on the north by the Government Trunk Road; south by an almond-tree and a piece of land belonging to Rajchundra Singh, of Daudkandi; east by a nullah; and on the west by a tank within Kismat Dakhin Satānandi, or Arazi Satānandi, in talook Madan Mohan Kalachand, is required within the aforesaid village of Daudkandi.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 14th August 1877.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the extension of the Dacca College premises, in the town of Dacca, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the piece of land whereon the present Pogose School building stands, measuring, more or less, 5 beeghas 8 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the Lakhmibazar Road; south by a lane leading to Lakhmibazar; east by the houses occupied by the Revd. T. A. Macdonald and by the Adult Female School; and west by the Digbazar Road, is required within the aforesaid town of Dacca.

2. This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4545A.*

The 24th August 1877.—Moulvi Shah Gholam Shuruff, Moonsif of Gya, is promoted from the Third to the Second Grade of Moonsifs, *vice* Baboo Nundkumar Aykut, deceased.

Baboo Biraj Krishna Ghose, M.A. and B.L., is appointed to be a Moonsif of the Third Grade, *vice* Moulvi Shah Gholam Shuruff, promoted, and is posted to Ranchee.

Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Ghose is appointed to officiate as Moonsif of Madaripore, in the district of Furreedpore, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Mohim Chundra Ghose, or until further orders.

The 25th August 1877.—Baboo Upendro Chundra Mullick, B.L., Moonsif of Bishenpore, in the district of West Burdwan, is transferred to Culna, in the district of Burdwan.

Baboo Grish Chunder Choudhry, B.L., Moonsif of Culna, in the district of Burdwan, on deputation as Officiating Subordinate Judge of Sarun, is posted substantively to Bishenpore, in the district of West Burdwan. Baboo Grish Chunder Choudhry will, however, continue to act in his present appointment.

Baboo Soshee Bhushun Chatterjee, B.L., Officiating Moonsif of Culna, in the district of Burdwan, is appointed until further orders to officiate as Moonsif of Bishenpore, in the district of West Burdwan.

Baboo Soshee Bhushun Chatterjee is vested, under Section 29, Act VI of 1871, with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge to try suits cognizable by such courts to the amount of Rs. 50.

The 28th August 1877.—Mr. R. H. Anderson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Mymensingh, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Baboo Jadunath Dass, B.L., Moonsif of Jajpore, in Cuttack, is vested, under Section 29, Act VI of 1871, with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge to try suits cognizable by such courts to the amount of Rs. 50.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The 20th August 1877.*—Baboo Shibadas Mukerjee, Moonsif of Gungajulghati, in the district of West Burdwan, is allowed privilege leave of absence for thirty days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 9th October to 7th November 1877.

Baboo Mohim Chandra Ghosh, Moonsif of Madaripore, in the district of Furreedpore, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th August 1877, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Kanti Chandra Bhadoori, Moonsif of Bhulpore, in the district of Beerbboom, is allowed privilege leave of absence for seven days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th August 1877.

Baboo Nilmoney Nag, Moonsif of Doobrajpore, in the district of Beerbboom, is allowed leave of absence from the 18th May to 5th June 1877, both days inclusive, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 28th August 1877.—Baboo Nilmadhub Bandyopadhy, Moonsif of Rughoonathpore, in Manbboom, Chota Nagpore, is allowed leave for 33 days during the ensuing Dusserah vacation, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th October next.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th August 1877.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under the provisions of Section 321, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, to withdraw, from the 1st September 1877, the Union of Patuakhali, in the district of Backergunge, from the operation of Chapter III of the said Act.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st August 1877.—It is hereby notified for general information that, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Municipality of Kendraparah, in the district of Cuttack, at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under Section 234 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876, to authorize the extension to that Municipality from the 1st September 1877 of the provisions of Sections 251 and 252, 257 to 260, and 278 to 284 of Part VII, Chapter II of the said Act.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th August 1877.—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of Section 15 of Act V of 1861, that the villages of Deotula, Bhyjoora, Karaitollah, Koochuichora, Talleshur Sonbaria, Jaffurkhali, Amtolee, and Bamna, in the Perozepore sub-district, in the district of Backergunge, being in a disturbed and dangerous state owing to the existence of disputes regarding the possession of lands and the collection of rents, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned, with effect from 1st August 1877, the employment for three months of a special police force consisting of one Sub-Inspector, three head-constables, and fifteen constables to be quartered at the said villages. The cost of the force, noted below, will be assessed and levied from the inhabitants of the villages in proportion to their respective means:—

		Rs. A. P.
1 Sub-Inspector, Fourth Grade, at Rs. 50	...	50 0 0
1 Head-constable, First " 25	...	25 0 0
1 Ditto, Second " 20	...	20 0 0
1 Ditto, Third " 15	...	15 0 0
5 Constables, First " 9	...	45 0 0
5 Ditto, Second " 8	...	40 0 0
5 Ditto, Third " 7	...	35 0 0
Total		<hr/> 230 0 0
Pensionary charges at 2 annas per rupee	...	28 12 0
Contingencies at 10 per cent	...	23 0 0
1 Sub-Inspector's boat hire at Rs. 20 per mensem	...	20 0 0
Total		<hr/> 301 12 0
Total rupees for three months	...	905 4 0
Clothing allowance of 18 men at Re. 1 each	...	18 0 0
3 Barracks and cook-sheds at Rs. 50 each	...	150 0 0
Grand total		<hr/> 1,073 4 0

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th August 1877.—It is hereby notified for general information that, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Municipality of Buxar, in the district of Shahabad, made at a special meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under Section 78 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876, to sanction the registration by the Commissioners, under Section 133 of the Act, of all carts kept or habitually used within the Municipality, and the levy, from the 1st October 1877, of a fee upon every cart for such registration at the rate mentioned below:—

For every cart kept within the Municipality Rs. 2 per annum, or Re. 1 per half-year.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th August 1877.—Under Act I (B.C.) of 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Moulvi Fuzlur Rahman to be the Marriage Registrar of the Kamariya sub-district, in the district of Chittagong.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th August 1877.—The following Bye-laws, framed by the Municipal Commissioners of Balasore at a meeting, under Section 313, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, having been confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor under Section 314 thereof, are hereby published for general information:—

For Regulating the Time and Mode of Collecting the Taxes.

1. Every officer authorized to grant receipts shall be provided with a certificate of his authority to collect, and every such certificate shall bear the seal of the Municipality and the signature of the Chairman. Every collecting officer at the time of demanding payment shall be bound to show this certificate, if required.

2. Every person required in writing to furnish any schedule or return which the Commissioners may lawfully require him to furnish shall send such schedule or return to the office of the Commissioners within one week from the date of the service of the requisition, in the manner described in section 367 of the Act. Any person failing to do so shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 for the omission, and to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 2 for every day the omission shall, after warning, continue. Any person submitting a false or incorrect schedule or return shall be liable to a penalty of Rs. 20, provided that nothing in this bye-law shall be held to prevent the institution of a criminal prosecution under the Penal Code, should the facts appear to warrant such a proceeding.

3. Payment of purchase-money for property sold, and delivery of the property, shall be made immediately after the sale; and if the purchaser fail to pay the full amount of his bid, it shall be lawful for the distraining officer, at his discretion, to sell the property again on the same or any other day, and the first purchaser shall in such case be responsible to the Commissioners for any loss, which shall be recoverable as a debt due to them.

For Regulating the Conduct of Persons Employed by the Commissioners.

4. All persons employed by the Commissioners whose services may be no longer required shall be liable to discharge after the receipt of previous notice or pay in advance for the period of one month; and no such person shall withdraw from the duties of his office without having given previous notice for the period of one month, on pain of forfeiture of one month's salary.

5. All persons now holding, or who may hereafter be appointed to, any office under the Commissioners shall, when required so to do, furnish good security to such amount as the Commissioners may from time to time fix; and any person failing to furnish such security within a reasonable time, or within such time as the Commissioners may appoint, shall be held to have thereby forfeited his appointment, and may be removed from office.

For Regulating the Disposal of Offensive Matter, Rubbish, and Dead Bodies of Animals.

6. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within four hours after its death, or, if death occurs at night, within two hours after daylight, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcass, or report its death to the town daroga; and in such latter case, shall pay to the said daroga the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may determine; and in cases where the said person is not the owner of the animal, and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. The daroga, when called upon, shall not neglect to remove a carcass.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

7. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, any carcass, or any part of a carcass, in any place other than such places as may from time to time be appointed by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcass.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

8. No person shall carry night-soil through the streets otherwise than in a closely-covered receptacle of such description and pattern as shall be required from time to time by the Municipal Commissioners, and between such hours as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.

For Regulating Traffic in the Streets.

9. No person shall drive any vehicle of any description at any time between the three-quarters of an hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise without a sufficient light, except when there may be sufficient moonlight to render such light unnecessary.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 5.

10. No owner of any carriage shall allow it to be driven by a driver under 14 years of age.

Penalty for disobedience on the owner's part, Rs. 10.

11. No elephant or camel shall at any time be taken through any of the principal streets without the written permission of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 50.

For the Regulation and Management of Privies.

12. Every person shall construct his privy above ground, and shall provide his privy or premises with a suitable moveable receptacle of metal or earthenware.

Penalty for infringement after notice, Rs. 20.

13. Every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises from which offensive matter is not removed by the said owner or occupier shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality to his house, land, or premises, for the removal of any night-soil or filth, within such hours as may have been fixed on by the Municipal Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 5.

14. On receipt of a notice from the Municipal Commissioners, every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises in or on which any well-privy or other noxious or improperly constructed privy may be situated shall fill up, close, or otherwise alter the construction of the said privy, as may be directed in the notice; and if the orders contained in the notice be not carried out within 15 days, the Commissioners may fill up, close, or otherwise alter the said privy, and any expense incurred in so doing shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

15. No owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises, in or on which any privy may be situated, shall allow night-soil or filth of any kind to flow or be discharged from such privy into any drain, water-course, river, tank, hollow, or excavation (or any place containing waste and stagnant water).

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

16. No person shall throw, deposit, or discharge any night-soil, sewage, or the contents of any drain, privy, or cesspool, into any river, tank, khal, water-course, or receptacle for water, or dispose of the above-mentioned kinds of offensive matter in any other way than as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

17. The Municipal Commissioners may direct the use of lime, coal-tar, carbolic acid, or other deodorants or disinfectants in any privy or premises, if at any time it seem to them necessary for the preservation of public health, or for the prevention of infection or spread of disease: provided that the Municipal Commissioners shall be bound to supply such deodorants, &c., at cost price, and the price shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

For Regulating or Prohibiting the Use of Fire-balloons, Fire-works, Fire-arms, or Missiles in the Vicinity of Public Roads.

18. No one shall let off any fire-balloon, fire-works, fire-arms, or any missile in or near a public street without the consent of the Municipal Commissioners previously obtained.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

General Bye-laws.

19. No person shall construct, or place over, or by the side of, any public drain any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by, and with the written permission of, the Commissioners, and in such manner as they shall direct.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 3 daily.

20. If any house, wall, or other erection, or any part thereof, fall upon any public highway or into any public drain, the owner of such house, wall, or erection, shall remove it after notice within the time prescribed by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 5 daily.

21. No person shall prepare any channel, or convey water by any channel, across any public thoroughfare except in such manner as shall have been first approved by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 2 daily.

22. No person shall steep in any river, khal, tank, or ditch within municipal limits any jute, hemp, bamboos, or other vegetable matter likely to render the water of such river, khal, tank, or ditch offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 5; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 2 daily.

23. No person shall bathe or wash dirty clothing in, or otherwise defile, any tank, or well, or reservoir set apart by the Commissioners for drinking purposes.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 5; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 2 daily.

24. No person shall, without the written permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any nulla or water-course; and the Commissioners may order the removal of any such obstruction on grounds of public health.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 4 daily.

25. The owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any nulla or water-course shall keep it free from filth, dense vegetation, or other obstruction, and shall at all times allow the Commissioners, or any of their servants duly authorized, to have access to such nulla or water-course for any purpose of public conservancy.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 5 daily.

26. No person shall let loose, or cause or allow to be let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn-out animal on any highway, or into any place whence such animal can escape into any highway.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

27. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse, or part of a corpse, in any burial ground in a grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the top of the coffin, or the body where no coffin is used, shall be at a less depth than five feet from the surface ground.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

28. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, in any burial ground any corpse, or part of a corpse, in a grave not constructed of masonry which shall be less than six feet deep.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

29. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in any burial ground at a less distance than two feet from any other existing grave.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

30. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any burial place in any other line than that marked out by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

31. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another body without the permission of the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

32. No one shall carry a corpse, or part of a corpse, through any highway, unless it be decently covered and totally concealed from public view.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

33. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be conveyed, any corpse, or part of a corpse, to any burning ground shall burn, or cause the same to be burnt, within twelve hours after its arrival at the said burning ground.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

34. No person, when burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse, or part of a corpse, in any burning ground shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without the flesh thereof being completely consumed to ashes, or shall permit the bones, clothes, or other articles connected with the burning of such corpse to remain at or near such burning ground unless the same be completely reduced to ashes.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

35. No person, while carrying any corpse, or part of any corpse, through the precincts falling within municipal limits, shall deposit it in or near any highway except for the purpose of ordinary relief.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

36. No person shall picket animals, or collect carts, or form any encampment, upon any public ground or road without the permission of the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th August 1877.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under the provisions of Section 39 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to confirm the following rules for regulating the grant of pensions and gratuities to the officers of the Calcutta Municipality, made by the Commissioners of that Municipality at a special meeting held on the 7th April 1877.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Pension Rules for Officers in the service of the Calcutta Municipality, as finally revised and approved by the Commissioners at a Special Meeting held on the 7th April 1877.*

1. For all continuous service in posts regularly sanctioned by the Corporation, except service on salaries on or below Rs. 10, pension may be granted.
2. Service does not qualify unless the officer holds a substantive office on a permanent establishment; but if an officer on a permanent establishment is detached on temporary duty, on the understanding that when the temporary duty ceases he will return to the permanent establishment, he continues to count service as if he had remained on the permanent establishment.
3. Press servants on the fixed establishment are entitled to pension.
4. Servants of the Corporation whose pay is either Rs. 10 or less are not entitled to pension, but may be allowed such gratuity as the Commissioners shall, at a special meeting on a consideration of the circumstances, adjudge proper. Authorised leave in the case of such servants counts as continuous service.
5. Time passed under suspension pending inquiry into conduct counts for pension, if the suspension is immediately followed by reinstatement. Time passed under suspension adjudged as a specific penalty does not count.
6. A break in the continuity of service entails forfeiture of past service, except in the following cases:—
 - (a) Authorised leave.
 - (b) Absence prolonged after the end of leave. Provided that if an officer remains absent for more than a week after the end of privilege leave, his past services are forfeited, unless the Chairman, or the Commissioners in meeting, as the case may be, re-appoint the officer, and make a declaration in writing that his past services, or part of them, shall qualify. Whenever the Chairman shall make such a declaration, the same shall be laid before the Commissioners at meeting for information and confirmation. If the officer remains absent for more than a month, his past services cannot count without a special order of the Commissioners in meeting.
 - (c) Suspension immediately followed by reinstatement, which need not necessarily be to the same office.
 - (d) Abolition of office not followed by a gratuity or by re-appointment within two years.
7. Resignation of service, or removal from it on account of misconduct or inefficiency, entails forfeiture of past service.
8. Compensation pension or gratuity may be awarded to an officer either when discharged from the service of the Corporation or on a reduction of establishment.
9. An invalid pension or gratuity may be awarded on retirement from the service of the Corporation to an officer who, by bodily or mental infirmity, is permanently incapacitated as established by medical certificate—
 - (a) For active employment.
 - (b) For the particular branch to which he belongs.
10. Such retirement may be either voluntary or forced.
11. It will suffice for the Chairman to be satisfied of, and to certify to, the incapacity of officers appointed under Section 36 of Act IV of 1876; and in the case of officers appointed under Section 32 of the Municipal Act, it shall suffice that two-thirds of the Commissioners at a special general meeting are satisfied of the incapacity of the officer concerned.
12. Forced retirement of officers appointed under Section 32 of the Municipal Act, IV (B. C.) of 1876, is by that section subject to the approval of the Local Government.
13. If incapacity for further service is the result of irregular or intemperate habits, no pension or gratuity can be granted.
14. A superannuation pension or gratuity may be granted to an officer compelled to retire.
15. The amount of pension or gratuity that may be granted shall be determined by length of service as set forth below:—
 - (a) After a service of less than 20 years, a gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service, but not, under any circumstances, exceeding 12 months' emoluments in all, broken periods of a year not being taken into account in making the calculation.

* These rules do not apply to officers lent to the Municipality or directly appointed by Government.

- (b) After a service of not less than 20 years, but less than 30 years, a pension not exceeding one-third of the officer's average emoluments, and also not exceeding Rs. 3,000 a year; or, if the officer's average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, Rs. 2,000 a year.
- (c) After a service of not less than 30 years, a pension not exceeding one-half of the officer's average emoluments, and also not exceeding Rs. 5,000 a year; or, if the officer's average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, Rs. 4,000 a year.
16. The above shall be the rule ordinarily followed in respect of claims to invalid pension and gratuity. It is optional with the Commissioners in meeting to deal exceptionally with cases of a special nature.
17. A retiring pension may be granted after an approved service of not less than 35 years. It may be the same in amount as an invalid pension admissible after 30 years' service.
18. Pension and gratuity shall be calculated on the following principles, viz.—
- (a) "Pay" means substantive allowances.
 - (b) "Emoluments" do not include personal, house, or horse allowance, or fees, or commission, or percentage drawn by officers.
 - (c) "Average emoluments" mean the average calculated upon the last five years of service.
19. If during the last five years of his service an officer has been absent on leave with allowances, or, having been suspended, has been reinstated without loss of service, his emoluments, for the purpose of ascertaining the average, should be taken at what they would have been had he not been absent on leave or suspended.
20. If during the last five years of his service an officer has been for a period without allowances, or suspended under such circumstances that the period of suspension does not count as service, such period should be disregarded in the calculation of the average, an equal period before the five years being included: e.g. A is on leave for two years without pay. This period is not to be calculated in determining the average salary of the past five years, but an equal period immediately before the five should be included.
21. Excepting as provided in Rules 19 and 20, only emoluments actually received can be included in the calculation.
22. If an officer has held more than one appointment in respect of each of which, if he had held it separately and alone, pension or gratuity would have been admissible to him, the pension or gratuity, or pension and gratuity, admissible to him is the sum of the several pensions or gratuities, or pensions and gratuities, which would have been admissible to him if he had held each office separately and alone. The consolidated pension thus admissible is subject to the limitations prescribed in Rule 15.
23. An officer is not entitled for service in an office conjointly with another office to any pension or gratuity which would not have been admissible to him if he had held the office separately and alone.
24. An officer who is appointed for a limited time only, or for a specified duty, on the completion of which he is discharged, has no claim to pension or gratuity.
25. An officer who is not a servant of the Municipality solely, but who holds office under Government, or some other public body, private firm, or person, or is in receipt of pension from Government, is not entitled to pension or gratuity.
26. Service as an apprentice does not qualify for pension or gratuity.
27. Periods of absence on leave, other than privilege leave, do not count as service for pension.

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY.

28. Every officer in the service of the Municipal Commissioners shall be required to keep a service-book, being an exact copy of the office register, in which shall be entered a statement of every step in his official life, each entry being attested at the time by the Vice-Chairman or the Secretary. The following directions are given regarding the service-book:—

I. The opening page should be divided for entries in the following form:—

- (1) Name of officer. (2) Caste or race. (3) Residence. (4) Father's name and residence. (5) Age. (6) Exact height by measurement. (7) Personal marks for identification. (8) Date on which page is filled up. (9) Signature of officer. (10) Signature and designation of the head of the office.

The entries in this page should be renewed or re-attested at least every five years.

II. The remaining page should be divided for entries in the following form:—

- (1) Name of appointment. (2) Whether substantive or acting, and whether permanent or temporary. (3) If acting, the substantive appointment should be stated. (4) Pay. (5) Acting allowance. (6) Date of commencement of appointment. (7) Signature of officer. (8) Character of officer. (9) Signature and designation of immediate superior officer. (10) Date of termination of appointment. (11) Reason of termination (such as promotion, transfer, dismissal, &c). (12) Signature of superior officer.

No entries need be made in column 8 except when there is anything especially good or bad to be recorded.

III. Leave of every description (except casual), every period of suspension from employment, and every other break of service, should be noted, with full detail of its duration, by an entry written across the page and attested by the head of the office.

IV. A service-book is supplied, at his own cost, to every officer on his first appointment.

V. Every officer is charged with the duty of seeing that his own service-book is properly kept up, and that all erasures in it are properly attested. If the book is not carefully kept up, difficulties may arise as to verification of service, should the officer afterwards apply for pension or gratuity.

29. An applicant for pension or gratuity shall submit his application to the Chairman, who, after verification of the applicant's services, shall lay the matter before a special meeting of the Commissioners.

MANNER OF PAYMENT.

30. When the application for pension or gratuity shall have been confirmed, or when, in case of forced retirement, the amount of pension or gratuity shall have been determined, the amount, if it be gratuity, may be paid at once, or by such instalments as the Commissioners may think fit; but if it be pension, it shall ordinarily be paid monthly at the office of the Commissioners in Calcutta to the pensioner in person, or otherwise in accordance with the following rule.

31. A pensioner who is unable to appear in consequence of bodily illness or infirmity, or is exempted from personal appearance, may receive his pension upon the production of a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or by some other well-known and trustworthy person. In such cases the disbursing officer, who is personally responsible for any payments wrongly made, must take all possible precautions to prevent imposition, and must, before the first payment in each year, require proof not only of the existence of the pensioner, but also, if the pensioner has not been exempted from personal appearance, of his inability to attend in person to receive payment.

32. Unless specially exempted, a pensioner must take payment in person after identification by comparison with the permanent order.

33. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee yearly to make provision in the budget estimate to meet the cost of pensions and gratuities.

34. If a pensioner or a person entitled to gratuity dies, payment of any arrear actually due may be made to his heirs, provided that they apply within six months after his death. Even if the pension or gratuity has not been sanctioned before the death of the officer, the payment may be made under the orders of the Commissioners in meeting. If an officer dies before actually retiring or being discharged, his heirs have no claim to anything.

35. Future good conduct is an implied condition of every grant of pension. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of withholding a pension, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime or be guilty of grave misconduct.

36. It shall always be at the discretion of the Commissioners to suspend the above rules either in individual cases or generally.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th August 1877.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under Section 299 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Municipality of Hazareebagh at a meeting, to extend to that Municipality the provisions of Part IX, Chapter II of the said Act V (B.C.) of 1876.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 31st July 1877.—It is hereby notified that such portion of the Notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th July 1877 as relates to Section 4 of the Regulations made by Government under Section 6, Act XX, 1865, for conducting the examination of applicants for admission as pleaders and mookhtars in the Mofussil Courts subordinate to the High Court, has been cancelled by the Lieutenant-Governor, and that the following has been substituted:—

For Section 4—

“The examination of candidates for pleadings of the higher grade shall be held in Calcutta; the examination for lower grade pleaders shall be held at Calcutta and Cuttack; the examination for mookhtarships shall be held at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack.”

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th August 1877.—Under the power vested in him by Section 54 of Act V (B.C.) of 1866 (an Act to make better provision for the regulation of hackney carriages and palankeens), the Lieutenant-Governor is hereby pleased to extend from the 1st October 1877 the provisions of that Act to the Military Cantonment of Dinapore.

Under Section 2 of the Act, it is further notified that the Bazar Sergeant for the time being shall be the registering officer within the limits of the said cantonment, and that every act, matter, or thing done by him under the Act shall be subject to the order, disposition, and control of the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION..

The 10th August 1877.—It is hereby notified for general information that, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Municipality of Kendrapara, in the district of Cuttack, made at a special meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under Section 78 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876, to sanction the registration by the Commissioners, under Section 133 of the Act, of all carts kept or habitually used within the Municipality, and the levy from 1st October 1877 of fees upon every cart for such registration at the rates mentioned below :—

For every cart kept within the municipality, Re. 1 per annum.

Ditto habitually used within the municipality, Re. 1 per annum.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th July 1877.—Descriptive Roll of Prosunno Chandra Das, late Tax Darogah of Syedpore Union, district Furreedpore :—

Name.	Occupation.	Description.	Age.	Religion and caste.	Crime.
Prosunno Chandra Das, son of Raghu Nath Das.	Late Tax Darogah of Syedpore Union.	Of medium height; complexion rather dark; hair black; round face; eyes large, and middling stature; eyebrows rather far apart; one mark of inoculation on the right fore-arm.	About 35 years	Hindu; caste Baidya.	Absconded from his post with money and papers belonging to the union on the 5th February 1877.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 20th August 1877.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. giving a road frontage to the Shaik Mitteh Gurhee, in the town of Patna, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a plot of land measuring 4 beeghas and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dhoors, more or less, local measurement, and bounded on the north, south, and west by the newly formed lands of Shaik Mitteh Gurhee aforesaid, and on the east by the new chowk road, is required within the town of Patna, pergunnah Azimabad, district Patna.

The plan of the above plot may be inspected in the Patna municipal office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. any day, Sundays and authorized holidays excepted.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION—ESTABLISHMENT.

The 24th August 1877.

No. 253.—*Notifications.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Mr. C. J. K. Watson, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, left the Eastern Sone Division on the afternoon of the 15th August 1877 to proceed to the Madras Presidency for employment on famine relief works.

The 25th August 1877.

No. 254.—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Private L. Fletcher, Overseer, First Grade, left the Eastern Sone Division on the forenoon of the 16th August 1877 to join the State Railways at Mooltan.

No. 255.—With reference to the orders marginally noted, Mr. A. C. C. Rogers, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, left the Brahminee Division on the forenoon of the 21st August 1877 to proceed to Madras for employment on famine relief works.

The 27th August 1877.

No. 256.—*Leave.*—Mr. G. T. St. A. Nixon, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, Eastern Sone Division, is granted leave for three months to study the native languages, under Public Works Code II, IV, 28, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th July 1877.

No. 257.—*Notification.*—The transfer of Mr. G. T. St. A. Nixon, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, to Madras for employment on famine relief works, which was gazetted in the orders marginally noted, is hereby cancelled.

No. 258.—*Corrigenda.*—In Notification No. 242, dated the 13th August 1877, for “Mr. C. K. Curry,” read “Mr. C. Kamil Cuny.”

No. 259.—The date of Notification No. 246, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 22nd instant, should be “16th” instead of “6th” August 1877.

No. 260.—*Notifications.*—Baboo Tariny Churn Sircar, Overseer, Second Grade, Buxar Division, returned to duty on the afternoon of the 20th August 1877, from the privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted.

No. 261.—Baboo Mohesh Chunder Bose, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Lower Gunduck Embankment Division, passed in the Lower Standard in Hindustani on the 6th August 1877, and by the Departmental Standard on the 23rd idem.

The 28th August 1877.

No. 262.—*Notifications.*—With reference to the orders marginally noted, the undermentioned officers, attached to the South-Western Circle, reported their departure for Madras on the dates specified against their names:—

Mr. E. A. Parsick, Assistant Engineer, First Grade,	21st August 1877, forenoon.
„ J. R. Swinden, ditto,	Second Grade, 21st ditto.
„ A. Clerke, ditto,	ditto, 21st ditto.
„ E. E. A. Küster, ditto,	ditto, 14th ditto.

No. 263.—Baboo Unnodapershad Chatterjee, Supervisor, First Grade, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, availed himself on the forenoon of the 1st August 1877 of the sick leave granted him in the orders marginally noted.

No. 264.—*Leave.*—Colonel G. A. Searle, M.S.C., Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Chapter VII, Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code.

F. T. HAIG, Col., R.E.,
Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Sheriff's Office, the 15th August 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Criminal Sessions of the year 1877, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the tenth day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

J. F. OGILVY, Sheriff.

সরিফ আক্স, সন ১৮৭৭ সাল ১৫ই আগস্ট।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে শুভে বাঙালীর ফোর্ট উইলিয়ম কুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৭ সালের ১০ই সেপ্টেম্বর মোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যান্ত মেশিয়ামের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার ছাই কোটের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৭ সালের অষ্টম ক্রিমিনেল মেশিয়াম বসিদেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল দ্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিকল্পে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিদেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

J. F. OGILVY, Sheriff.

TREASURY NOTICES.

MR. F. ST. C. GRIMWOOD, Assistant Collector, has been placed in charge of the Shahabad treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

DURGA GATI BANERJEE, Persl. Asst. to Commr., for Commissioner.
PATNA COMM'R'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 16th August 1877.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO NORENDRONATH CHOWDHERRY has been placed in charge of the Sarun treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

DURGA GATI BANERJEE, Persl. Asst. to Commr., for Commissioner.
PATNA COMM'R'S OFFICE, the 18th August 1877.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. A. RICKETTS has been placed in charge of the Nuddea treasury from the 11th instant, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

R. L. MANGLES, Offy. Commissioner.
COMM'R'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 17th August 1877.

BABOO RASH BEHARI BOSE, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Lohardugga treasury, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

V. T. TAYLOR, Offy. Commr. of Chota Nagpore.

CHOTA NAGPORE, the 4th August 1877.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that of the 13 Junior Scholarships allotted to this division for the current year, four Second Grade Scholarships will be awarded to those candidates who stand first in order of merit in the divisional list, irrespective of districts, in the next examination, and that the remaining nine Third Grade Scholarships will be distributed among the several districts of the division as follows :—

Dinagepore	...	...	...	...	1
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	2
Pubna	...	...	...	...	2
Bogra	...	...	...	...	1
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	2
Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	1
			Total	...	9

H. U. BROWNE, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, R. & C. B. DIVISION, DARJEELING, the 20th August 1877.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 986B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1875-76, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday the 5th September 1877, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,000 chests, viz.—

		Chests.
Behar Opium	...	2,080
Benares	„ „	1,920
	Total	<u>4,000</u>

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 14th November 1876, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th September 1877 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 10th September 1877, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 20th September 1877.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

Dates.		Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 3rd October	1877	...	2,080	1,920
On or about Friday,	2nd November	...	2,080	1,920
On or about Monday,	3rd December	...	2,080	1,920
	Total	...	6,240	5,760
				12,000

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
W. H. GRIMLEY, Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 31st July 1877.

Statement showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts, on the 1st of July 1877.

Districts.	Ports.	Quantity.	REMARKS.
Ganjam	Bavanapadu at the Nowpadah salt pans	Indian Mds.	
Godavery	Coconada	50,000	
Kistna	Nursapur	25,000	
Chingleput	Nizampatam	42,000	
	Madras	.....
	Ennore	.....
	Covelong	.....
Tanjore	Negapatam	.....
	Kuttumavady	20,000	
Tinnevelly	Tuticorin	1,84,438	
	Arasady	31,200	
	Vypaur	60,000	
	Total	4,12,638	

REVENUE BOARD OFFICE;
Madras, the 4th August 1877.

J. STURROCK,
Acting Sub-Secretary.

Published for general information.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
CALCUTTA, the 24th August 1877.

W. H. GRIMLEY, Offg. Secretary.

Statement showing the Importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly, subject to Customs Duty, on the 15th August 1877.

	Government Golas.	Private Golas.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga	15,82,045	6,76,270	8,16,005	30,74,320
French Kurkutch	31,318	780	.....	32,098
Italian Punga	34,390	.....	.....	34,390
Ditto Kurkutch	76,990	1,821	.....	78,811
Bombay ditto	18,562	1,373	53,095	73,030
Madras ditto	84,092	.....	.....	84,092
Coconada ditto	5,733	.....	.....	5,733
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kur-kutch and Muscat Rock	2,79,393	14,724	.....	2,94,117
Cadiz Kurkutch	24,876	.....	.....	24,876
Aden ditto	2,406	.....	.....	2,406
Ceylon ditto	44,188	.....	.....	44,188
Egyptian ditto	20,949	1,15,619	.....	1,36,568
Total	22,04,942	8,10,587	8,69,100	38,84,629

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

J. D. MACLEAN, Offg. Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 22nd August 1877.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1877.

PART I.A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Secretary's Office, is republished for general information :—

Simla, the 11th August 1877.—Notification.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General will leave Simla on Thursday, the 16th August 1877, to visit the Madras Presidency, travelling *via* Jubbulpore, and Poona.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is republished for general information :—

Notification.—Corrigendum.—In Act No. III of 1877 (published in the *Gazette of India*, Part IV, of 17th and 24th February and 3rd March 1877) section 90, paragraph (c), line 2, for "or" read "are."

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 1570.—Notifications.—Public.—Simla, the 14th August 1877.—Mr. R. Taylor is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

No. 692.—The 17th August 1877.—Establishment.—The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has resigned his appointment with effect from the 1st October next.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 1994 P.—Simla, the 15th August 1877.—Notification.—Political.—With the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, the title of "Councillor of the Empress" is hereby conferred on the undermentioned officers of Government :—

Eden, the Hon'ble A., c.s.i., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (*ex-officio*).

* * * * *

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 2611.—Simla, the 17th August 1877.—Notification.—Pensions, Gratuities, &c.—The Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department :—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 54 (page 29).

Insert the following as Note 2 under this Section :—

[*NOTE 2.* If the examining medical officer, though unable to discover any specific disease in the officer, considers him incapacitated for further service by general debility while still under the age of 55 years, he should give detailed reasons for his opinion, and if a second medical opinion be easily obtainable, it should always in such a case be obtained. In cases of this kind, special explanation will be expected from the head of the office or department concerned of the grounds on which it is proposed to invalid the officer.]

Section 123, Rule 1 (page 66).

Substitute the words "servant injured or killed" for the word "deceased" in this Rule.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Chapter VIII (page 132).

Add the following to the note prefixed to this Chapter :—

“A Military officer in civil employ is not eligible for leave to enable him to pass an examination under G. G. O. Military Department No. 1009, dated 3rd December 1876.”

Section 37 (page 141).

Insert the following as Rule 1A :—

1A. If the Local Government considers it inexpedient that an officer should return from furlough or special leave in Europe to duty in India, it should furnish a complete statement of the circumstances to the Secretary of State in the case of the Governments of Madras and Bombay directly, otherwise through the Government of India, if possible when the furlough or special leave is granted, but, in any case, at a sufficiently early date to enable the Secretary of State to take any measures that may seem to him necessary before the time when permission would, in ordinary course, be given to the officer to return to duty.

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Section 15 (page 220).

Substitute the following for case (c) :—

(c) An accountant officiating with the sanction of the Government of India for an Examiner or Deputy Examiner is entitled to an allowance of Rs. 100 a month in addition to his pay, provided that his salary must not exceed the pay of a Deputy Examiner.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 727.—*Simla, the 16th August 1877.—Staff Corps.*—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

* * * * * * } 11th August 1877.
Captain Linley Blathwayt }

No. 741.—*Pay and Allowances.—Furlough.*—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India is published for general information :—

MILITARY
No. 209.

INDIA OFFICE,
London; 5th July 1877.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

Para. 1. Having considered in Council your Military letter No. 86 of the 29th March last, on the subject of the furlough pay of officers of Royal Engineers of the Imperial List, I have decided that, for the future, these officers may receive their pay while on furlough, either under the regulations in force before February 1873 or under the terms of your General Order No. 120 of the 7th of that month, that is to say, an officer of Engineers of the Imperial List may, at his option on taking furlough to his country, either receive furlough pay on the understanding that, should he not return to India, he will have to refund the difference between it and English pay, less the regulated amount of passage money, or a free passage and English pay only during the period of his furlough, the difference between English pay and furlough pay, less the cost of his passage, being issued to him upon his return to duty in India.

2. The officer's choice should be made at the time of applying for furlough, and should be noted on his last pay certificate.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) SALISBURY.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1877.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st August 1877.—The following general instructions are notified for the guidance of officers corresponding directly with the Government of Bengal during the time His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is at Darjeeling :—

As a general rule, all communications should be sent, as usual, to the Secretary's Office in Calcutta ; but communications which are urgent, and which can be made complete in themselves, so as not to require reference to papers at the Presidency, may be sent direct to the Secretary with the Lieutenant-Governor at Darjeeling.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 4686A.

GENERAL.—*The 27th August 1877.*—Sir W. J. Herschel, Bart., Magistrate and Collector, Hooghly, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, with effect from the 8th, instead of from the 12th September 1877, as previously notified.

The 30th August 1877.—Baboo Rai Churn Ghose, Fourth Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act, having resumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 1st instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 23rd April last, is cancelled.

Baboo Rutton Lal Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the Sudder Station of Moorshedabad.

The 31st August 1877.—Baboo Soshi Sikur Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is allowed leave for one month, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd September next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 4th September 1877.—Mr. R. Cornish, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Mozufferpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

✓ Mr. C. R. Marindin, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Buxar division of the Shahabad district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868.

*✓ The orders of the 8th ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 18th idem, transferring Mr. G. C. M. Smith, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, employed under the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, of this Government, to the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, are cancelled.*

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras for famine relief duty:—

<i>✓ Mr. W. H. M. Gun,</i>	Officiating Magistrate and Collector.	
<i>✓ C. J. O'Donnell,</i>	Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector.	
<i>✓ G. A. Grierson,</i>	ditto	ditto.
<i>✓ J. D. Gael,</i>	ditto	ditto.
<i>✓ W. D. Blyth,</i>	ditto	ditto.
<i>✓ A. W. Scanlan,</i>	Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.	
<i>✓ W. N. Campbell,</i>	Officiating Assistant Commissioner.	
<i>✓ A. Rattray,</i>	Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.	
<i>✓ L. E. Fabre-Tonherre,</i>	Assistant Superintendent of Police.	
<i>✓ G. D. Graham,</i>	ditto	ditto.
<i>✓ H. Bayley,</i>	Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police.	
<i>✓ F. A. Chichester,</i>	ditto	ditto.
<i>✓ T. Rivett-Carnac,</i>	ditto	ditto.
<i>✓ C. Wintle,</i>	ditto	ditto.
<i>✓ C. H. C. Sevenoaks,</i>	ditto	ditto.
<i>✓ H. J. Lloyd,</i>	Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.	
<i>✓ H. E. Wintle,</i>	ditto	ditto.
<i>✓ W. B. Peade,</i>	ditto	ditto.
<i>✓ J. Christian,</i>	ditto	ditto.
<i>✓ G. M. Gregory,</i>	ditto	ditto.
<i>✓ T. E. D. Innes,</i>	ditto	ditto.
<i>✓ W. T. Ryves,</i>	ditto	ditto.
<i>✓ M. Rivett-Carnac,</i>	ditto	ditto.
<i>✓ J. Samuels,</i>	Inspector of Police.	
<i>✓ R. H. Conran,</i>	ditto	ditto.
<i>✓ G. P. Rae,</i>	ditto	ditto.

✓ Mr. George Baptiste, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the Mozufferpore district.

POLICE.—*The 29th August 1877.*—The following promotions of Inspectors of Police are sanctioned:—

From the Second to the First Grade:

Inspector Sew Lall Tewari, of Chittagong.

From the Third to the Second Grade:

Inspector Ram Churn Lall, of Durbhunga.
✓ Hurruck Chand, of Chumparun.
✓ Hurro Kant Bagchi, of Pubna.
✓ Ameer Khan, of Gurjhat Mehals.
✓ Aziz Khan, of Cuttack.

The 30th August 1877.—Mr. W. D. Pratt, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, having assumed charge of his duties on the afternoon of the 15th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 30th June last is cancelled.

The 1st September 1877.—Moonshi Sheik Aulad Ali, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Shahabad.

The 4th September 1877.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant to Mr. C. A. Fisher, Assistant Superintendent of Police, an extension of two months' furlough on medical certificate.

Baboo Nobokisto Ghose, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Burdwan, was on special duty at Jessor from the 13th June to the 4th August 1877. Baboo Nobokisto Ghose is transferred to the Hooghly district.

REGISTRATION.—*The 29th August 1877.*—Sayed Wager Hossein, Officiating Rural Sub-Registrar at Colgong, in the district of Bhagulpore, is confirmed in that appointment.

Baboo Raghu Nundun Sahoy, Special Sub-Registrar, Patna, is allowed leave of absence for 15 days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 16th July last.

EDUCATION.—*The 1st September 1877.*—Baboo Radhica Prosanna Mookerjee is appointed temporarily to be Head Master of the Hooghly Normal School, with effect from the 27th August 1877, *vice* Baboo Brohmo Mohun Mullick.

The 3rd September 1877.—Baboo Nilmani Mookerjee, M.A., Assistant Professor of Sanscrit in the Presidency College, is allowed leave for two months, from the 13th ultimo, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Syama Charan Mookerjee, Head Pundit, Hindu School, is appointed to act as Assistant Professor of Sanscrit in the Presidency College, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Nilmani Mookerjee, or until further orders.

The 4th September 1877.—Mr. D. Lacey, District Superintendent of Police, Bankoora, is appointed to be a member of the Bankoora District School Committee.

MEDICAL.—*The 28th August 1877.*—Dr. Umesh Chunder Mukerjea is appointed to officiate temporarily as Civil Medical Officer of Dinagepore, with effect from the date on which he joined that appointment.

The 30th August 1877.—Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Raj Kristo Ghosaul was placed in medical charge of the Civil Station of Maldah from the 5th June to the 21st July 1877, both days inclusive.

The 31st August 1877.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Kristo Churn Bose was placed in medical charge of the Civil Station of Gya from the 20th to 31st March last.

The 2nd September 1877.—Surgeon L. Cameron, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Gya, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Burdwan during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon-Major R. Bird, or until further orders.

Surgeon W. F. Murray, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Backergunge, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Gya during the absence, on leave, of Dr. R. McLeod, or until further orders.

The 3rd September 1877.—The services of Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Hera Lal Das are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department for employment in Madras.

ECONOMIC MUSEUM.—*The 3rd September 1877.*—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the local Economic Museum Committee of Noakholly:—

The District Engineer.
 „ Deputy Inspector of Schools.
 „ Sub-Divisional Officer, Fenny.
 Baboo Chunder Kumar Roy, Zemindar.
 „ Bhoyrab Chandra Choudhuri, Pleader.
 „ Manik Chandra Roy, Superintendent, Bhulua Estate.

MUNICIPAL.—*The 24th August 1877.*—The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. T. Tremearne of his appointment as *ad interim* Vice-Chairman of the Serampore Municipality.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election of Mr. W. D. Blyth, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajshahye, as Vice-Chairman of the Rampore Beauleah Municipality, *vice* Mr. E. H. Ruddock, transferred.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners of the Municipality of Soory, in the district of Beerbhoom:—

Captain R. P. Davis, District Superintendent of Police.
 Baboo Kryti Chunder Mookerjee, Landholder.
 „ Ratan Shaha ... } Shopkeepers and Landowners.
 „ Ram Narain Sing ... }

The following gentlemen are appointed to be additional Commissioners for the Municipality of Behar:—

The Assistant Surgeon of the station Shah Ahmed Sajjad, Zemindar. „ Maqbill, ditto. „ Eqbal Hossein, ditto.	... Baboo Mohesh Bhatt, Zemindar. Moulvi Ali Ahmed, ditto.	... <i>Ex officio.</i> <i>Ex officio.</i>
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ROAD CESS.—The 29th August 1877.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Mozufferpore District Road Cess Committee:—

The Magistrate and Collector	... ...	Chairman.
„ Senior Covenanted Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector	... ...
„ District Superintendent of Police	... ...	„ } Ex officio.
„ Road Cess Deputy Collector	... ...
„ Executive Engineer	... ...
Mr. J. Smith, of the Shahpore Mircha Factory.		
„ J. Toomey, of the Kantai	„	
„ R. Browne, of the Bhicunpore	„	
„ F. Collingridge, of the Daudpore	„	
„ T. Fraser, of the Motipore	„	
„ G. Robertson, of the Kurnoul	„	
„ E. Studd, of the Dhoolee	„	
„ C. Smith, of the Omai	„	
„ G. C. Swaine, of the Ottur	„	
„ A. R. H. McEwen, of the Serryah	„	
Baboo Sooruj Deo Narain, of Bhagur	... } Zemindars and Agriculturists.	
„ Jung Bahadoor, of Bukra	... }	
„ Bishnath Singh, of Jarnug	... }	

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Hajeeapore Branch Road Cess Committee:—

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Hajeeapore	... ...	Chairman.
„ Sub-Deputy Collector of Hajeeapore	... ...	Ex officio.
Mr. S. Llewhellin, of Chitwara Factory.		
„ W. Campbell, of Kurhurree	„	
„ G. Wilkinson, of Singhiah	„	
„ W. Masters, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.		
Baboo Raj Narain Singh	... }	
„ Heera Lal Sahoo	... }	Zemindars and Agriculturists.
„ Rohim Bux Khan	... }	
„ Ram Pershad Khettri	... }	

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Seetamurhee Branch Road Cess Committee:—

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Seetamurhee	... ...	Chairman.
Mr. J. Tripe, of Dyne Chupra Factory.		
„ A. Tripe, of Amooah	„	
„ C. H. Pope, of Poopree	„	
Bheekun Khan, Khan Bahadoor	... }	Zemindars.
Rai Rooder Pershad, Bahadoor	... }	
Baboo Runhit Singh	... }	Zemindars and Agriculturists.
„ Luchminarain	... }	

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Chumparan District Road Cess Committee:—

The Magistrate and Collector	... ...	Chairman.
The District Superintendent of Police	... ...
The Executive Engineer, Mozufferpore Division	... ...
The Road Cess Deputy Collector	... ...	Ex officio.
The Sub-Divisional Officer of Bettiah	... ...
Dr. C. Meadows, Civil Surgeon, Chumparan.		
Mr. S. Cooper, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Motihari.		
„ A. Edward	... }	
„ W. McQueen	... }	
„ J. J. McLeod	... }	
„ E. A. Hickey	... }	
„ J. Freeman	... }	
„ M. N. McLeod	... }	Indigo Planters.
„ W. B. Hudson	... }	
Dr. J. Hill	... }	
Mr. J. Dixon	... }	
„ H. Thorpe	... }	
Rajah Shewraj Nundun Sing, of Shewher	... }	
Baboo Mohabir Sing, of Selimpore	... }	Zemindars.
„ Khedoo Thakoor, of Bukhri	... }	
„ Shaktinath Ajha, of Jika Chupra, Petty Mallik.	... }	
„ Ruktoo Sah, of Motiharee	... }	
„ Jokhoo Chowdhary, of Mehge	... }	Traders.
„ Nobo Gopal Ghose, of Etwah	... }	

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Bettiah Branch Road Cess Committee :—

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Bettiah	...	...	Chairman.
Mr. E. J. Sealy, District Engineer.			
„ R. H. Sealy, Assistant Engineer.			
„ J. S. Rochfort, Manager, Bettiah Raj.			
„ M. N. McLeod	...		
„ W. B. Hudson	...		
„ G. Freeman	...		
„ G. Bowle	...		
„ C. Carleton	...		
„ J. Broncke	...		
„ E. Chrestien, Agent to H. Deane & Co., Timber Merchants, Baghaha.			

[First Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF PURNEAH.

The 1st September 1877.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Purneah have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the road cess year commencing from the 1st October 1877 at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly:—

I. Six pies, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

	Yearly Cess. Rs. A. P.
Not less than Rs. 100, but less than Rs. 500	... 1 0 0
" 500, " 1,000	... 3 0 0
" 1,000, " 2,000	... 4 8 0
" 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.	... 3 0 0

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st September 1877.—Under Section 70 of the District Road Cess Act, 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to determine that the month in which the District Committee of Shahabad shall meet to prepare estimates of income and expenditure for the cess year commencing on the 1st October 1877, as in the said section provided, shall be September 1877 in the said district.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th September 1877.—Under Section 18, Act VI of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that from and after the 6th October next the limits of the Raojan Moonsif's jurisdiction in the district of Chittagong shall become coterminous with those of the Raojan thana, as extended in the notification of the Government of Bengal of the 13th instant. From the same date the separate jurisdiction of the Moonsif of Rangoneah will be abolished, and he will become an Additional Moonsif of Raojan, but will ordinarily hold his court at Rangoneah.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th September 1877.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to sanction that the portion of the Seetakund Moonsifee remaining after the transfer of thana Mirkasrai to Noakholly, and which is now in the civil jurisdiction of Chittagong, shall be amalgamated with the Chittagong Town Chowkey; and also that the Moonsif of Seetakund be appointed an Additional Moonsif of the Town Chowkey of Chittagong, and do ordinarily hold his court at Kumira, with effect from the 6th October next.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

The 3rd September 1877.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following letter for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 6A, dated Cuttack, the 23rd August 1877.

From—The Superintendent of Telegraphs, Ganjam Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that a telegraph office was yesterday opened at False Point (Jambu location) for the receipt and despatch of messages.

For the present messages addressed to ships at the anchorage will be delivered by post from False Point.

[First Publication.]

The 1st September 1877.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following Notification for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 18.)

Bay of Bengal—Coast of Burma.

DESTRUCTION OF KRISHNA SHOAL LIGHT-HOUSE.

INFORMATION has been received that the above Screw-pile Light-house has been entirely washed away.

NOTICE.—Steamers must now trust entirely to the deep sea lead when rounding the Baragua Flats, never shoaling under 10 fathoms there or in rounding the Krishna.

When bound for Rangoon, after bringing Alguada Reef Light to bear north 5 miles off, an E. $\frac{3}{4}$ S. course for a distance of 55 miles should put the vessel into 10 fathoms (low water) at 5 miles off the Flats.

Should a current set the vessel only half a point in shore of her course, she will get depths of 10 fathoms when only 35 miles from Alguada Light. On the contrary, if strong ebbs from the Irrawaddy delta have swept her half a point off shore, she will not be able to get bottom without stopping the engines.

When well past the Krishna, do not shoal under 6 fathoms till China-Bakeer Light is visible.

[*The bearings are magnetic. Variation 2° 15' Easterly in 1877.*]

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, 27TH AUGUST 1877.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts—Gulf of Martaban, No. 823; Bay of Bengal No. 70b; Indian Ocean, No. 748b; also Admiralty Light List, India, &c., page 16. No. 96; Marine Survey Department Light List, No. 87; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 498.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

[First Publication.]

The 3rd September 1877.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following Notification for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 17.)

India—Bay of Bengal.

INTERMEDIATE LIGHT-SHIP, ENTRANCE TO RIVER HOOGHLY.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 11 of 1877, issued from this Department information has been received from the Government of Bengal that the "Intermediate" light-ship has been shifted from the position therein notified, and that, as a temporary or experimental measure, it is now placed in the following position:—

Lower Gasper Light-vessel	...	N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 12 miles.
Centre Saugor Sand Buoy	...	N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 5 miles.
Bell Buoy	...	N. W. by N. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Upper Reef Buoy	...	W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Lower Reef Buoy	...	S. by W. $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The vessel lies in $6\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms at low-water, and will exhibit the station lights as notified in the above referred to Notice.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation $2^{\circ} 45' E.$]

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (Late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, 20th August 1877.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Hooghly River, No. 136a; Sea face of Sunderbuns, No. 138a, Palmyras Point to Chittagong, No. 1681; Bay of Bengal, No. 70a; Indian Marine Survey Chart No. 115: also Admiralty Light List (India), 1877; Indian Marine Survey Light List, 1877; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 476.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd September 1877.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 6, Act VIII of 1876 (the Native Passenger Ships' Act, 1876), it is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has fixed Calcutta, Chittagong, False Point, Balasore, Dhamra with Chandbally, and Pooree, to be ports from which native passenger ships shall proceed on voyages, or at which they shall discharge passengers.

* The following officers, or any assistants authorized by them, have been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to exercise or perform the powers and duties conferred or imposed by Sections 7, 8, 18, 20, and 36 of the above-cited Act:—

- The Master-Attendant in Calcutta.
- The Conservator of the Port in Chittagong.
- The Harbour Master at False Point and Pooree.
- The Harbour Master at Balasore and Chandbally.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

The 27th August 1877.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following notification for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 16.

Bay of Bengal, Coast of Tenasserim, Mergui Archipelago.

DANGEROUS ROCKS IN FORREST STRAIT.

THE following information has been received from the Commander of the late S. S. *Kurrachee*, recently wrecked on a rocky patch off The Gregoys, in Forrest Strait, Mergui Archipelago.

A sunken rock (Kurrachee Rock), with only 5 feet on it at low water, lies in mid-channel in the following position:—

Centre of Large Gregory	...	...	W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.;	distant $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
South Gregory	...	...	S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. southerly;	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "
Turret Island	...	...	S. E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.;	$7\frac{3}{4}$ "

The rock is a complete pinnacle with deep water close-to all round, 7 to 12 fathoms were obtained within a boat's length of the wreck, and 16 fathoms about 100 yards off.

Another sunken rock lies to the north of The Gregories, and less than two miles to the westward of the beaten track, in the following position :—

Bold promontory of Sullivan's Island	...	...	...	W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
North Gregory	...	...	...	S. E. by S. $\frac{3}{4}$ S.
Canister	...	...	...	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. northerly.

RICHELIEU ROCK OFF KOPAH INLET.

Captain Richelieu, of the Siamese Navy, reports a rock (Richelieu Rock) awash at low water, sometimes breaking heavily. It lies 13 miles due west of Hayes Island, or in lat. $9^{\circ} 20' 30''$ N., long. $98^{\circ} 6' 45''$ E. (Admiralty Chart).

NOTE—As this Archipelago is only partially examined, and several rocks have recently been discovered, great caution is necessary in the navigation.

[The bearings are magnetic. Variation $2^{\circ} 15'$ Easterly in 1877.]

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr., (late I. N.),

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA,

Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

The 17th August 1877.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Mergui Archipelago No. 216a, and b: Bay of Bengal No. 70b, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 511.

If this notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the charts affected by it, and introduced into the sailing directions to which it relates.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 28th August 1877.

(1)

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates, and Engineers of Vessels under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, by the following order in Council, dated the 27th June 1876, having been pleased to extend to the presidency of Bengal the provisions of section 8 of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following rules for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency to, persons who intend to become masters, mates, and engineers of foreign-going vessels, for general information.

"AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

"The 27th day of June 1876.

"Present :

"THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

"WHEREAS by the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, it is (among other things) enacted, that where the legislature of any British possession provides for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency to, persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British ships, and the Board of Trade report to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examination for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by order in Council—

"(1) to declare that the said certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts:

"(2) to declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates of competency granted under those Acts shall apply to the certificates referred to in the said order:

"(3) to impose such conditions and to make such regulations with respect to the said certificates, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and to impose penalties, not exceeding fifty pounds, for the breach of such conditions and regulations.

"And that upon the publication in the *London Gazette* of any such order in Council as last aforesaid, the provisions therein contained shall, from a date to be mentioned for the purpose in such order, take effect as if they had been contained in the Act, and that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to revoke any order made as aforesaid.

"And whereas the Governor-General of India in Council has by an Act, entitled 'An Act for the Amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen, No. I of 1859,' and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council has by an Act, entitled 'The Steam Boat Survey Amendment Act of 1868,' provided for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency for foreign ships to, persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British ships, which certificates are hereinafter denominated Colonial Certificates of Competency, and the Board of Trade have reported to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the said examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner:

"Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers vested in Her by the said first recited Act by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, is pleased—

"(1) to declare that the said Colonial Certificates of Competency granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the said British possession of Bengal shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts;

"(2) to declare that all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates of competency for the Foreign Trade granted under those Acts, except so much of the 139th section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the 10th section of the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1862, as requires the delivery by the Board of Trade to any master, mate, or engineer of a copy of any certificate to which he appears to be entitled as therein mentioned, so much of the third paragraph of the 23rd section of the said last-mentioned Act as requires at the conclusion of a case relating to the cancelling or suspending of a certificate, such a certificate, if cancelled or suspended, to be forwarded to the Board of Trade, and the whole of the provisions of the 4th paragraph of the same section shall apply to such Colonial Certificates of Competency;

"(3) to impose and make the conditions and regulations following, numbered 1 to 10 respectively, with respect to the said Colonial Certificates of Competency, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, and to impose for the breach of such conditions and regulations the penalties therein mentioned:—

"Form of Certificate.

"1. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be on parchment, and as nearly as possible similar in shape and form to the corresponding Certificate of Competency for the foreign trade granted by the Board of Trade under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.

"Name of possession to be inserted.

"2. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall have the name of the said possession of Bengal inserted prominently on its face and back.

"Certificates to be numbered consecutively.

"3. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be numbered in consecutive order.

"Lists of certificates granted, cancelled, &c., to be sent to Registrar-General of Seamen.

"4. The Government of the said possession shall furnish the Registrar-General of Seamen in London from time to time with accurate lists of all such Colonial Certificates of Competency as may be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the said possession as aforesaid, or as may for any cause whatsoever be cancelled, suspended, renewed or re-issued, and shall also furnish him with duplicates of the applications for examination made by the persons to whom such certificates are granted.

"Three years' domicile or service necessary.

"5. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be granted only to any person who for a period of three years immediately preceding his application for such colonial certificate, or for several periods amounting together to three years, the earliest of which shall have commenced within five years prior to such application, has been domiciled in, or has served in, a ship or ships registered in any part of Her Majesty's Indian dominions.

"Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

"Certificates not to be granted when former are cancelled.

"6. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall not be granted to any person who may have had a certificate, whether granted by the Board of Trade or by the Government of a British possession, cancelled or suspended under the provisions of the said Acts or of any Act for the time being in force in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, unless the period of suspension has expired, or unless intimation has been received from the Board of Trade, or the Government by whom the cancelled or suspended certificate was originally granted, to the effect that no objection to the grant of such Colonial Certificate is known to exist, or unless a new certificate has been granted to him by such Board or Government; and in the last-named event no such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be for a higher grade than the certificate so last granted as aforesaid.

"Colonial certificates of competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

"Certificates improperly granted may be cancelled without formal investigation."

"7. Any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which appears from information subsequently acquired, or otherwise, to have been improperly granted, whether in the above or in any other respect, may be cancelled by the Lieutenant-Governor of the said possession, or by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom, without any formal investigation, under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the holder of such certificate shall thereupon deliver it to the Board of Trade or the Lieutenant-Governor of the said possession, or as they or either of them may direct, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds in the United Kingdom, or five hundred rupees in India, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

"Cancellation, &c., of a Certificate shall involve cancellation of all the other Certificates possessed by its owner."

"8. Every decision with respect to the cancellation or suspension of a certificate pronounced by any Board, naval or other court, or tribunal under the provisions of the said Acts, shall extend equally to all the Colonial Certificates at the time possessed by the person in respect of whom the decision is made, as well as to all certificates granted to him under any of the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and whether such certificates be specified in such decision or not.

"Certificates believed to be fraudulent may be demanded."

"9. Any officer of the Board of Trade, or the Registrar-General of Seamen, or any of his officers or a superintendent of a mercantile marine office, or a consular officer, or duly appointed shipping officer in a British possession, may demand the delivery to him of any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which he has reason to believe has been improperly issued, or is forged, altered, cancelled, or suspended, or to which the person using it is not justly entitled, and may detain such certificate for a reasonable period for the purpose of making inquiries respecting such issue, forgery, alteration, cancellation, suspension, or possession; and any person who, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to comply with such demand shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or two hundred rupees, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

"Suspended Certificates to be re-issued only by Colony by which originally granted."

"10. Any such Colonial Certificates of Competency which has from any cause been cancelled or suspended, whether by a tribunal in Bengal or elsewhere, shall be renewed or re-issued only by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

"This order shall take effect in the said possession of Bengal from and after the date hereof.

"C. L. PEEL."

INTRODUCTORY RULES.

I. CANDIDATES are to apply to the Master Attendant for the application paper to be examined, form EXN2. The printed instructions contained on it are to be strictly attended to, to prevent delay; it should be returned with testimonials as early as possible, when each form will be numbered consecutively, and the candidate informed of the date and hour he is to appear for examination.

II. Candidates are required to appear punctually at the time appointed for examination.

III. Candidates undergoing examination will be allowed only the books and paper found for their use; any infraction of this rule will subject the offender to all the penalties of a failure.

IV. Candidates spoiling or defacing any of the books belonging to the Board will be required to replace such books: examination papers will be detained till this is done; further, the defaced books will not be removed.

V. Candidates discovered in copying from another, or affording assistance, or giving information, or in any way communicating with another, will be subject to a failure.

VI. Candidates will not be allowed slates or waste paper to work their problems on.

VII. Candidates will not be allowed to leave the room until they have handed in their papers.

VIII. Candidates will be allowed to work out the problems by the methods and tables they have been accustomed to use. The time allotted is five hours; if then unfinished, they have failed.

IX. Candidates will use the hourly difference given in the Nautical Almanac to correct the declination and equation of time. Corrections by inspection, such as tables IX, XI, and XXI of Norie's Epitome, and as given in many works on navigation, will not be allowed: every correction must appear on the examination papers.

X. Candidates will bring their answers to all problems within one mile of position of correct results:—in finding the longitude by chronometer the logarithms used in finding the hour angle should be taken out for seconds of arc; in all other problems the logarithms to the nearest minute will be sufficiently correct.

XI. Candidates are enjoined to request their Commanders, when granting them testimonials, to note character, sobriety, experience, ability, and conduct during the time they may have served with such Commander; and applicants not producing them will not be examined.

XII. Testimonials of service of foreigners, and of British seamen serving in foreign ships, must be confirmed either by the Consul of the country to which the ship belongs, or by some recognized official of that country, or by some creditable person on the spot having personal knowledge of the facts requiring to be established; and

XIII. In cases where there is doubt, the applicants will have to prove to the Master Attendant, by the articles of the ship or official log-book, the verification of their services, or they will not be considered qualified.

XIV. Candidates will not be considered qualified unless they can prove themselves to have been domiciled in India for at least three years.

FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

Rules for Qualifications.

A Second Mate must be seventeen years of age, and must have served four years at sea.

An Only Mate must be nineteen years of age, and have served five years at sea.

A First Mate must be nineteen years of age, and have served five years at sea, of which one year must have been as either Second or Only Mate.

A Master must be twenty-one years of age, and have served six years at sea, of which one year must have been as First Mate and one year as Second Mate.

Rules for examination.

1. The forms used in working the various problems in navigation will be in all essentials facsimiles of those in use by the Board of Trade.

2. The Examiners will inscribe on candidates' examination papers the words "passed" or "failure."

3. If a candidate fails in navigation three times, he will be turned back for three months; should he fail in seamanship, he will not be re-examined until after a lapse of six months. In all cases of failure the candidate must be re-examined *de novo*.

4. A Second Mate, in navigation, must write a legible hand and understand the first five rules in arithmetic and the use of logarithms. He must be able to work a day's work complete, including bearings and distance of the port he is bound to by Mercator's sailing, to correct the sun's declination for longitude, to find the latitude by meridian altitude of the sun, and to work such other easy problems of a like nature as may be put to him. He must understand the use of the sextant, be able to observe with it and read off the arc. He must be acquainted with the International Code of Signals for the use of all nations.

In seamanship, he must give satisfactory answers as to the rigging and unrigging of ships, stowing of holds, &c.; must understand the measurement of the log-line, glass, and lead-line; be conversant with the rule of the road as regards both steamers and sailing vessels, and the lights and fog-signals carried by them.

5. An Only Mate, in navigation, must, in addition to the qualifications required for a Second Mate, be able to observe and calculate the amplitude of the sun and deduce the variation of the compass therefrom, and be able to find the longitude by chronometer by the usual methods: he must know how to lay off the place of the ship on the chart, both by bearing of known objects and by latitude and longitude; he must be able to determine the error of a sextant, and to adjust it; also to find the time of high-water from the known time at full and change.

In seamanship, in addition to what is required for a Second Mate, he must know how to moor and unmoor and to keep a clear anchor; to carry out an anchor, to stow a hold, and to make the requisite entries in the ship's log-book. He will also be questioned as to his knowledge of the use and management of the mortar and rocket-lines in the case of the stranding of a vessel, as explained in the official log-book.

6. A First Mate, in navigation, must, in addition to the qualifications required for an Only Mate, be able to observe azimuths and compute the variation, to compare chronometers and keep their rates, and find the longitude by them from an observation of the sun, to work the latitude by a single altitude of the sun of the meridian, and be able to use and adjust the sextant by the sun. He will also give written answers to as many questions under the head of definitions as the Examiners may mark for that purpose.

In seamanship, in addition to the qualifications required for an Only Mate, a more extensive knowledge of seamanship will be required, as to the shifting of large spars and sails, managing a ship in stormy weather, taking in and making sail, shifting yards and masts, &c., getting heavy weights, anchors, &c., in and out, casting a ship on a lee-shore, and securing the masts in the event of accident to the bowsprit.

7. A Master; in navigation, in addition to the qualifications required for a First Mate, must be able to find the latitude by a star, &c. He will be asked questions as to the nature of the attraction of the ship's iron upon the compasses, and as to the method of determining it; he will be examined in so much of the tides as is necessary to enable him to shape a course, and to compare his soundings with the depths marked on the chart; he will also, in addition to giving written answers to questions on definitions, give written answers to at least eight of the questions in form EXN7.

In seamanship, in addition to the qualifications required for a First Mate, he will be examined as to his competency to construct jury-rudders and rafts, and as to his resources for the preservation of the ship's crew in the event of wreck. He must possess a sufficient knowledge of what is required to be done by law as to entry and discharge, and the management of his crew, and as to penalties and entries to be made in the official log-book, and of a knowledge of the measures for preventing and checking the outbreak of scurvy on boardship. He will be questioned as to his knowledge of invoice, charter party, Lloyd's Agents, and as to the nature of bottomry, and he must be acquainted with the leading lights of the coast and channels he has been accustomed to navigate or which he is going to use.

The fees to be paid by candidates for certificates of competency for foreign-going ships will be—for Second Mate ten rupees, First Mate and Only Mate, if previously possessing an inferior certificate, five rupees, if not, ten rupees; Master twenty rupees on their applying to the Master Attendant for the form EXN2; and in the event of the candidate failing to pass, half the fee he has paid will be returned to him with his testimonials, on his producing to the Clerk, Local Marine Board, form EXN17, which will be given him by the Examiners. If the candidate passes, he will have given him form EXN16, on which he will get his certificate of competency, together with his testimonials, from the Master Attendant. The fee for the renewal of any certificate will be five rupees.

Voluntary Examination in Steam.

Masters, First and Only Mates, who are possessed of a certificate of competency, or entitled to such certificates, will be allowed voluntary examinations in the practical knowledge of the use and working of the steam-engine. Any Master or Mate desirous to be examined in steam must deliver to the Master Attendant a statement, in writing, to that effect upon form of application EXN2; if the applicant has a certificate of competency, such certificate must be delivered with his statement; if he is about to pass an examination for a certificate of competency at the same time, the applications should be sent in together.

The examination will be *verb prope* and extend to general knowledge of the practical use and working of the steam engine, and the various valves, fittings, and pieces of machinery connected with it. Intricate theoretical questions on calculations of horse power, or area of cylinders and valves, or any of the more difficult questions which appertain to steam-engines and boilers, will not be asked. The examination, in fact, will be confined to such questions as a Master of a steam-vessel may be called on to perform in a case of death, incapacity, or delinquency of the Engineers. If the applicant fails to answer some few of the questions, but shall, in the opinion of the Examiner, have a sufficient knowledge to perform the work in view, the Examiner shall exercise his discretion as to whether he has a sufficient knowledge or not. The Examiner will provide drawings and working sections, on a sufficiently large scale, of the various parts of a steam-engine and of the valves and slides, &c., as may be necessary, and will require the applicant to make use of them in giving his answers to the various questions; should an opportunity offer, the applicant will be permitted, under the guidance of the Examiner, to start and stop the engines of some vessel which may have steam up. A fee of ten rupees must be paid by the applicant for his examination in steam. If he fails, his certificate will be returned to him, but no part of his fee will be returned. If he passes, the form EXN16 will be given him, and the Master Attendant will write the words "passed in steam," with date, place, and number on the certificate and its counterpart; the former, with testimonials, will be returned to the applicant.

Examination of Engineers.

Certificates of competency will be granted to those persons who pass the requisite examination and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions.

2. The same introductory rules are to be observed by Engineers in making application to be examined, and in forwarding testimonials, &c., &c., &c., as in the case of applications by Masters and Mates.

For a Certificate of Competency as Second Class Engineer.

A candidate must be twenty-one years of age.

A.—He must have completed the usual apprenticeship on shore and have been employed two years as an Engineer or Engine-driver, at least one year of which must have been at sea in the engine-room of a steamer.

B.—He must be able to give a description of the boilers, and the method of staying them, together with the use and management of the different valves, cocks, pipes, and connections.

C.—He must be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement of part of the machinery, or of a total break-down.

D.—He must understand the use of the barometer, thermometer, hydrometer, and salinometer.

E.—He must state the cause, effects, and usual remedies for incrustation and corrosion.

F.—He must write a legible hand and understand the first five rules of arithmetic and decimals.

G.—He must be able to pass a creditable examination as to the various constructions of paddle and screw-engines in general use, and as to the details of the different working parts, external and internal, with the use of each part.

H.—He must be able to make rough working drawings of the different parts of the engines and boilers.

For a Certificate of Competency as First Class Engineer.

A candidate must be twenty-two years of age, and in addition to the qualifications required of a Second Class Engineer—

A.—He must have served at sea for not less than one year in the capacity of a Second Class Engineer with a Second Class Engineer's certificate, or in a higher capacity.

B.—He must be able to make rough working drawings of the different parts of the engines and boilers.

C.—He must also be able to take off and calculate indicator diagrams.

D.—He must be conversant with surface condensation, superheating, and the working of steam expansively.

E.—He must also be conversant with the principles of the different kinds of compound engines.

F.—He must be able to calculate safety-valve pressures and the strength of the boiler.

G.—He must be able to explain the method of testing and altering the setting of the slide valves, and of testing the fairness of the paddle and screw shafts, and of adjusting them.

H.—He must be able to state the general proportions borne by the principal parts of the machinery to each other.

In addition to the above, every candidate will have to prove by his testimonials his service, character, sobriety, experience, ability, and conduct; and no candidate not showing his character for sobriety will be allowed to pass on any pretext whatever.

Examination and Fees.

The *vivā voce* examination will be directed specially to the foregoing points, and also to the duties and business of an Engineer generally.

2. If the candidate passes the *vivā voce* examination creditably, a set of questions will be given him to work out.

3. A candidate will be allowed six hours to work out these questions, according to the methods he is accustomed to use; and

A.—If at the expiration of the time allowed he has correctly worked out the whole of the questions set him, he will be declared to have passed.

B.—If at the expiration of the time allowed he has not worked out the whole of the questions set him, but if the result of the *vivā voce* examination, taken in connection with the answers to such of the questions as he has worked out, are sufficient to satisfy the Examiners that the applicant is competent, he will be declared to have passed.

C.—In other cases he will be declared to have failed.

4. If the applicant passes he will receive from the Examiners, on which he will get his certificate of competency, with his testimonials, from the Master Attendant. If the applicant fails, half the fee will be returned to him by the clerk on his producing form EXN17, which will be given him by the Examiner. Applicants may be re-examined *de novo* after a lapse of three months.

5. The fees are as follows, viz for second class certificate of competency, fifteen rupees; first class certificate of competency, twenty rupees. The fee for the renewal of any certificate will be five rupees.

(2.)

Revised Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates, and Engineers of Vessels under the Indian Acts.

In supersession of the rules published at page 1387 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 28th July 1869, and at page 1817 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 11th October 1871, the following revised rules under section 10 of Act I of 1859, passed by the Legislative Council of the Government of India, for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency to, persons who intend to become Masters and Mates of Home trade ships, or who wish to procure certificates of service, and under section 8 of Act I of 1868, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency to, persons who intend to become Engineers of steamers, are published for general information.

GENERAL.

1. WHEN a home trade ship is engaged in voyages that require a knowledge of navigation on the part of the Master and Mates, they must hold certificates of competency under the rules applying to foreign trade ships. The following rules apply only to the Masters and Mates of ships making local coasting voyages:—

Rules for Home Trade Coasting Ships.

I. CANDIDATES are to apply to the Master Attendant for the application paper to be examined, form EXN2. The printed instructions contained on it are to be strictly attended to, to prevent delay; it should be returned with testimonials as early as possible, when each form will be numbered consecutively, and the candidate informed of the date and hour he is to appear for examination.

- II. Candidates are required to appear punctually at the time appointed for examination.
- III. Candidates undergoing examination will be allowed only the books and paper found for their use; any infraction of this rule will subject the offender to all the penalties of a failure.
- IV. Candidates spoiling or defacing any of the books belonging to the Board will be required to replace such books; examination papers will be detained till this is done; further, the defaced books will not be removed.
- V. Candidates discovered in copying from another, or affording assistance, or giving information, or in any way communicating with another, will be subject to a failure.
- VI. Candidates will not be allowed slates or waste paper to work their problems on.
- VII. Candidates will not be allowed to leave the room until they have handed in their papers.
- VIII. Candidates will be allowed to work out the problems by the methods and tables they have been accustomed to use. The time allotted is five hours; if then unfinished, they have failed.
- IX. Candidates will use the hourly difference given in the Nautical Almanac to correct the declination and equation of time. Corrections by inspection, such as tables IX, XI, and XXI of Norie's Epitome, and as given in many works on navigation, will not be allowed: every correction must appear on the examination papers.
- X. Candidates will bring their answers to all problems within one mile of position of correct results: in finding the longitude by chronometer the logarithms used in finding the hour angle should be taken out for seconds of arc; in all other problems the logarithms to the nearest minute will be sufficiently correct.
- XI. Candidates are enjoined to request their Commanders, when granting them testimonials, to note character, sobriety, experience, ability, and conduct during the time they may have served with such Commander; and applicants not producing them will not be examined.
- XII. Testimonials of service of foreigners and of British seaman serving in foreign ships must be confirmed either by the Consul of the country to which the ship belongs, or by some recognized official of that country, or by some creditable person on the spot, having personal knowledge of the facts requiring to be established; and
- XIII. In cases where there is doubt, the applicants will have to prove to the Master Attendant, by the articles of the ship or official log-book, the verification of their services, or they will not be considered qualified.

Qualifications and Rules for Examination for Certificates of Competency for Home Trade Passenger Ships.

A MATE must be nineteen years of age, and must have served four years in a home trade or other vessel; he must write a legible hand and understand the first four rules in arithmetic; he must know and understand the rule of the road, and describe and show that he understands the Admiralty Regulations as to lights and fog-signals; he must be able to take a bearing by compass, and prick off the ship's course on a chart; he must know the marks on the lead-line and be able to mark and heave the log; and he must possess a knowledge of handling a sailing vessel.

A Master must be twenty-one years of age, and must have served six years in the home trade or other vessels, of which one year must have been as mate of a home trade vessel.

In addition to the qualifications required for a Mate, he must show that he is capable of navigating a ship along any coast,—for which purpose he will be required to draw upon a chart produced by the Examiners the courses and distances he will run along shore from headland to headland,—and to give, in writing, the courses and distances corrected for variation and the bearings of the head-lands and lights, and to show when the courses should be altered either to clear any danger or to adapt it to the coast. He must understand how to make his soundings according to the state of the tide, and he must be acquainted with the lights of the coast and channels he has been accustomed to navigate, or those which he is going to use. He will further be required to handle a sailing vessel. He will also be questioned as to his knowledge of the use and management of the mortar and rocket-lines in the case of the stranding of a vessel, as explained in the official log-book.

Note.—The International Code of Signals will form part of every candidate's examination in navigation, and the Examiners will have a small set of flags, &c., for use in the Board room.

The fees to be paid by candidates for certificates of competency for home trade passenger ships, will be for Mate five rupees and for Master ten rupees, on their applying to the Master Attendant for the form EXN2; and in the event of the candidate failing to pass, half the fee he has paid will be returned to him with his testimonials, on his producing to the Clerk, Local Marine Board, form EXN17, which will be given him by the Examiners. If the candidate passes, he will have given him form EXN16, on which he will get his certificates of competency, together with his testimonials, from the Master-Attendant.

Voluntary Examination in Steam.

Masters, First and Only Mates, who are possessed of a certificate of competency, or entitled to such certificates, will be allowed voluntary examinations in the practical knowledge of the use and working of the steam-engine. Any Master or Mate desirous to be examined in steam must deliver to the Master-Attendant a statement, in writing, to that effect upon form of

application EXN2 : if the applicant has a certificate of competency, such certificate must be delivered with his statement ; if he is about to pass an examination for a certificate of competency at the same time, the applications should be sent in together.

The examination will be *viva voce* and extend to general knowledge of the practical use and working of the steam-engine, and the various valves, fittings, and pieces of machinery connected with it. Intricate theoretical questions on calculations of horse-power, or area of cylinders and valves, or any of the more difficult questions which appertain to steam-engines and boilers, will not be asked. The examination, in fact, will be confined to such questions as a Master of a steam-vessel may be called on to perform in case of death, incapacity, or delinquency of the Engineers. If the applicant fails to answer some few of the questions, but shall, in the opinion of the Examiner, have a sufficient knowledge to perform the work in view, the Examiner shall exercise his discretion as to whether he has a sufficient knowledge or not. The Examiner will provide drawings and working sections, on a sufficiently large scale, of the various parts of a steam-engine and of the valves and slides, &c., as may be necessary, and will require the applicant to make use of them in giving his answers to the various questions ; should an opportunity offer, the applicant will be permitted, under the guidance of the Examiner, to start and stop the engines of some vessel which may have steam up. A fee of ten rupees must be paid by the applicant for his examination in steam. If he fails, his certificate will be returned to him, but no part of his fee will be returned. If he passes, the form EXN16 will be given him and the Master-Attendant will write the words "passed in steam," with date, place, and number on the certificate and its counterpart ; the former, with testimonials, will be returned to the applicant.

Certificates of Service.

Act I of 1859, Section 12.—Certificates of service, differing in form from certificates of competency, shall be granted as follows (that is to say) :—

(1) Every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served as Master in the British Merchant Service, or as Master of any foreign-going ship registered under Act X of 1841, or who has attained or shall attain the rank of Lieutenant, Master, Passed Mate or Second Mate, or any higher rank in the service of Her Majesty or of the Indian Government, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as Master of foreign-going ships.

(2) Every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served as Mate in the British Merchant Service, or as Mate of any such ship as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as Mate for foreign-going ships.

(3) Every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served as Master or Mate of a home trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall be entitled to a certificate of service as Master or Mate (according to such previous service) for such home trade ship.

And each of such certificates of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is delivered ; and the local Government, or such other authority (Master-Attendant) as aforesaid, shall deliver such certificates of service to the various persons respectively entitled thereto, upon their proving themselves to have attained such rank or to have served as aforesaid, and upon their giving a full and satisfactory account of the particulars aforesaid.

Section 13.—No foreign-going ship or home trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall go to sea from any port in India, unless the Master, and one officer besides the Master, have obtained and possess valid and appropriate certificates either of competency or service under this Act or under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854 ; and whoever, having been engaged to serve as Master or Mate, goes to sea as aforesaid as such Master or Mate without being at the time entitled to, and possessed of, such a certificate as hereinbefore required, and whoever employs any person as such Master or Mate without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled and possessed of such certificate, shall for each offence be liable to a penalty of five hundred rupees.

Section 14.—Every certificate of competency for a foreign-going ship shall be deemed to be of a higher grade than the corresponding certificate for a home trade ship, and shall entitle the lawful holder thereof to go to sea in the corresponding grade in such last-mentioned ship ; but no certificate for a home trade ship shall entitle the holder to go to sea as Master or Mate of a foreign-going ship.

Section 15.—All certificates, whether of competency or service, shall be made in duplicate, and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the local Government shall direct (by Master-Attendant). A note of all orders made for cancelling, suspending, altering, or otherwise affecting any certificate in pursuance of the powers herein contained shall be entered in the record of certificates.

Section 16.—Whenever any Master or Mate proves to the satisfaction of the local Government, or such other authority as aforesaid, that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of any certificate already granted to him, a copy of the certificate to which, by the record so kept as aforesaid, he appears to be entitled shall be delivered to him and shall have all the effect of the original.

The fee for a certificate of service, or the renewal of any certificate, will be five rupees.

Examination of Engineers.

- No steam-vessel shall obtain a clearance to proceed to sea for any port in British India, and no steam-vessel shall ply on any of the rivers or waters within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and no steam-vessel coming within the meaning of this Act

(Act I of 1868, B.C.) or of Act V of 1862 (B.C.), shall be permitted to run or ply without having in charge of the engines thereof an Engineer possessing a certificate of competency or a certificate of service, provided that small river steam-boats or ferry steamers, with engines not exceeding 50 nominal horse-power, shall be permitted to run or ply on condition of having in charge of their engines a certificated native engine-driver.

2. Certificates of competency will be granted to those persons who pass the requisite examination and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions.

3. The same introductory rules are to be observed by Engineers in making application to be examined, and in forwarding testimonials, &c., &c., &c., as in the case of applications by Masters and Mates.

For a Certificate of Competency as Native Engine-driver.

I. Such certificates of competency will be granted only to those persons who possess the qualifications hereinafter detailed and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions.

II. Applications for such certificates of competency are to be made to the Master-Attendant, who will appoint Examiners to test the qualifications of candidates under the following rules.

III. A candidate for a certificate of competency under these rules must have attained the age of twenty-two years.

IV. He must have been three years principal native serang or tindal in the engine-room of a steamer; or have been for three years in charge of the engine of a factory or mill under a European manager or Engineer, as well as one year principal native serang or tindal in the engine-room of a steamer under a certificated Engineer.

V. He must pass a *vivā voce* examination before the Board of Examiners as to the working of an engine and the use of its different parts.

VI. He must have the testimonial, shown in one of the appendices to this code of rules, filled up by the Engineer with whom he has last served, or his other testimonials must contain all the particulars therein required.

VII. He must be able to show his practical qualifications by one week's trial in a Government steamer, after fulfilling the other tests to which he will be subjected.

VIII. The fee for examination under these rules will be fifteen rupees, and the amount must be remitted with the application to the Master-Attendant. If a candidate fails, half the fee he has paid will be returned to him by the Master-Attendant.

IX. Such certificates will be granted by the Master-Attendant in the form prescribed in one of the appendices to this code.

X. In case of failure, candidates may be re-examined *de novo* after a lapse of six months, if the past examination showed that they might reasonably be expected to qualify.

For a Certificate of Competency as Second Class Engineer.

A candidate must be twenty-one years of age.

A.—He must have completed the usual apprenticeship on shore and have been employed two years as an Engineer or Engine-driver, at least one year of which must have been at sea in the engine-room of a steamer.

B.—He must be able to give a description of the boilers and the method of staying them, together with the use and management of the different valves, cocks, pipes, and connections.

C.—He must be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement of part of the machinery, or of a total break-down.

D.—He must understand the use of the barometer, thermometer, hydrometer, and salinometer.

E.—He must state the cause, effects, and usual remedies for incrustation and corrosion.

F.—He must write a legible hand and understand the first five rules of arithmetic and decimals.

G.—He must be able to pass a creditable examination as to the various constructions of paddle and screw engines in general use, and as to the details of the different working parts, external and internal, with the use of each part.

H.—He must be able to make rough working drawings of the different parts of the engines and boilers.

For a Certificate of Competency as First Class Engineer.

A candidate must be twenty-two years of age, and in addition to the qualifications required of a Second Class Engineer—

A.—He must have served at sea for not less than one year in the capacity of a Second Class Engineer with a Second Class Engineer's certificate, or in a higher capacity.

B.—He must be able to make rough working drawings of the different parts of the engines and boilers.

C.—He must also be able to take off and calculate indicator diagrams.

D.—He must be conversant with surface condensation, superheating, and the working of steam expansively.

E.—He must also be conversant with the principles of the different kinds of compound engines.

F.—He must be able to calculate safety-valve pressures and the strength of the boiler.

G.—He must be able to explain the method of testing and altering the setting of the slide valves, and of testing the fairness of the paddle and screw shafts, and of adjusting them.

H.—He must be able to state the general proportions borne by the principal parts of the machinery to each other.

In addition to the above, every candidate will have to prove by his testimonials his service, character, sobriety, experience, ability, and conduct; and no candidate not showing his character for sobriety will be allowed to pass on any pretext whatever.

For a Certificate of Competency as a Voluntary Extra First Class Engineer.

1. A candidate for this, the highest grade of certificate granted by the Bengal Government, must be in possession of a first class certificate of competency.

2. He must possess a thorough knowledge of the construction and working of marine engines and boilers in all their parts, and be so far acquainted with the elements of theoretical mechanics as to comprehend the general principles of the working of the machine.

3. He must understand how to apply the indicator and draw the proper conclusions from the diagrams.

4. He must be acquainted with the principles of expansion, and able to prove, or at least to illustrate, the use of the expansion gear.

5. He must be able to draw rough sketches of any part of the machinery, with figured dimensions, fit to work from.

Examination and Fees.

The *vivā voce* examination will be directed specially to the foregoing points, and also to the duties and business of an Engineer generally.

2. If the candidate passes the *vivā voce* examination creditably, a set of questions will be given him to work out.

3. A candidate will be allowed six hours to work out these questions, according to the methods he is accustomed to use; and

4.—If at the expiration of the time allowed he has correctly worked out the whole of the questions set him, he will be declared to have passed.

B.—If at the expiration of the time allowed he has not worked out the whole of the questions set him, but if the result of the *vivā voce* examination, taken in connection with the answers to such of the questions as he has worked out, are sufficient to satisfy the Examiner that the applicant is competent, he will be declared to have passed.

C.—In other cases he will be declared to have failed.

4. If the applicant passes, he will receive form EXN16 from the Examiners, on which he will get his certificate of competency, with his testimonials, from the Master Attendant. If the applicant fails, half the fee will be returned to him by the Clerk on his producing form EXN17, which will be given him by the Examiner. Applicants may be re-examined *de novo* after a lapse of three months.

5. The fees are as follows, viz. for second class certificate of competency fifteen rupees; first class certificate of competency twenty rupees; voluntary extra first class certificate of competency thirty rupees. The fee for a certificate of service, or the renewal of any certificate, will be five rupees.

Certificate of Service.

Every person being twenty-two years of age, who, before the passing of this Act (Act I of 1868), has served for not less than one year as First or Only Engineer in any steam-vessel, or who has attained, or shall attain, the rank of First Assistant Engineer in the service of Her Majesty, provided he has not been dismissed for drunkenness or other gross misconduct, shall be entitled to a certificate of service.

(3)

Rules for the Appointment of a Board for the Examination of Masters, Mates, and Engineers of Vessels.

THE following rules for the appointment of a qualified Board for the examination of Masters, Mates, and Engineers of vessels, which have received the approval of the Governor-General in Council and were published by this Government in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st May 1876, are republished for general information. *

RULES.

THE Examination Board for conducting the examinations for granting certificates of competency to seamen shall be constituted as follows:—

1. Senior officer of the Royal Navy present, for the time being, at the head-quarters of the Marine Survey Department, shall be *ex-officio* Examiner in navigation, provided that he be an officer of the navigating branch of the Royal Navy, and of not lower rank than a Staff Lieutenant.

2. (a)—The Examiners in seamanship shall be three experienced masters who have been recently in successful command of merchant vessels. These may be selected either from the commanders of vessels lying in the port of Calcutta or from the surveyors of shipping in the port.

(b)—They shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the nomination of the Master-Attendant.

(c)—The permanent President of the Seamanship Examiners shall be the Deputy Master-Attendant.

3. (a)—Three Engineers shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the nomination of the Chief Engineer of the Dockyard, as Examiners in steam. These will usually be selected from the Superintending Engineers of the different steam companies in the port.

(b)—The Chief Engineer of the Dockyard shall be the permanent President of the Engineer Examiners.

4. The examinations shall be held quarterly, on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October, or on the first open day thereafter, if the day fixed should be an authorized holiday.

5. The Examiners shall receive the following fees for each examination:—

	Rs.
Seamanship Examiners	32 each.
Engineer Examiners	32 ,,

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF BALASORE.

The 25th August 1877.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Balasore have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act at the maximum rates for the ensuing road cess year. The cesses payable in the Balasore district for the year beginning with the 1st October 1877 will therefore be at the following rates:—

I. Six pies, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops:—

Dwelling-houses estimated to be of the present value of—

	Yearly Cess. Rs. A. P.
Not less than Rs. 100, but less than Rs. 500	... 1 0 0
,, 500, „ 1,000	... 3 0 0
„ 1,000, „ 2,000	... 4 8 0
„ 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.	... 4 8 0

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF MOZUFFERPORE.

The 28th August 1877.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Mozufferpore have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the ensuing cess year commencing from 1st October 1877 at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly:—

I. Six pies, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

	Yearly Cess. Rs. A. P.
Not less than Rs. 100, but less than Rs. 500	... 1 0 0
„ 500, „ 1,000	... 3 0 0
„ 1,000, „ 2,000	... 4 8 0
„ 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.	... 4 8 0

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th August 1877.—Under Section 70 of the District Road Cess Act, 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to determine that the month in which the Gya District Committee shall meet to prepare estimates of income and expenditure for the cess year commencing on the 1st October 1877, as in the said section provided, shall be August 1877 in the said district.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th August 1877.—Under Section 70 of the District Road Cess Act, 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to determine that the month in which the Chumparun District Committee shall meet to prepare estimates of income and expenditure for the cess year commencing on the 1st October 1877, as in the said section provided, shall be September 1877 in the said district.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF POOREE.

The 20th August 1877.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Pooree have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act at the maximum rates for the ensuing road cess year. The cesses payable in the Pooree district for the year beginning with the 1st October 1877 will therefore be at the following rates:—

I. Six pies, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act and on the annual net profits of mines, &c., under Part III of the Act.

II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops:—

Dwelling-houses estimated to be of the present value of—

		Yearly Cess.
		Rs. A. P.
Not less than Rs.	100, but less than Rs. 500	... 1 0 0
"	500, " 1,000	... 3 0 0
"	1,000, " 2,000	... 4 8 0
	Rs. 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.	

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF JULPIGOREE.

The 20th August 1877.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Julpigoree have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the ensuing cess year beginning with the 1st October 1877 at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly:—

I. Six pies, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

		Yearly Cess.
		Rs. A. P.
Not less than Rs.	100, but less than Rs. 500	... 1 0 0
"	500, " 1,000	... 3 0 0
"	1,000, " 2,000	... 4 8 0
	2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.	

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

The 20th August 1877.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following notification for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 15.)

Sindh Coast—Kurrachee.

1.—ALTERATION IN MANORA POINT LIGHT.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 1, of 20th March 1877, on the intended alteration in Manora Point light,—

The Harbour Authorities at Kurrachee have further notified that, on the 15th August 1877, the present light will be discontinued and the new *revolving* light exhibited, which will attain its greatest brilliancy every two minutes, and be visible from a distance of 20 miles in every direction seaward.

Position.—Lat. $24^{\circ} 47' 21''$ N.; long. $66^{\circ} 58' 15''$ E.

Red Sea—Coast of Arabia.

2.—DISCOVERY OF A BANK NEAR TOWAK ISLAND.

The *Hydrografische Nachricht* No. 6 of 1877, announces that the Master of the Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Oreste* reports having touched on a bank, not shown on the Admiralty Charts, which, according to his statement, lies about two miles north-east of Towak Island in the Red Sea in lat. $16^{\circ} 19' 30''$ N., and long. $42^{\circ} 38'$ E. The bank extends one cable in an east and west direction, and has a depth of 13 feet over it.

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.),*

Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 8th August 1877.

(1) This notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—Kurrachee harbour, No. 40; Indus tidal channels from Manora Point to Kaha river, No. 41; Sindh and Kutch coasts, No. 42; Maskat to Kurrachee, No. 38; Kurrachee to Vingorla, No. 826; and Indian Ocean, northern portion, No. 748b: also Admiralty list of lights in South Africa, East Indies, &c., 1877; the West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 237; the Supplement to the Persian Gulf Pilot, page 24; the Indian Marine Survey Light List, 1877, No. 10; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., pages 309 and 334.

(2) Red Sea, Khor Nowarat, &c., No. 8d; Red Sea, No. 2523; and Juba Islands to Maskat, &c., No. 98: also Admiralty Red Sea Pilot, page 190; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 177.

If this notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the charts affected by it, and introduced into the sailing directions to which it relates.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 17th August 1877.—Under Section 2 of the District Road Cess Act, 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the cesses leviable under the said Act shall take effect in the district of Lohardugga from the 1st October 1877.

Under Section 70 of the aforesaid Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to determine that the month in which the District Committee shall meet to prepare estimates of income and expenditure for the cess year commencing on the 1st October 1877, as in the said section provided, shall be September 1877 in the said district.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 1st September 1877.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. to compensate Nafar Dangar and Dharam Rae, ghatwals, for service lands previously taken up for the road from Bankoora to Taldangra, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land in the village of Dubrakone, pergunnah Bishenpore, thana Onda, zillah Bankoora, measuring, more or less, 4 beeghas 16 cottahs 1 chittack of standard measurement, and bounded on the north by Patuahir mouzah; south by homestead lands of Dubrakone; east by Dhandha and Distimali mouzahs; and west by public road from Bankoora to Taldangra, is required within the aforesaid village of Dubrakone.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 1st September 1877.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. to compensate Sudharam Mal, ghatwal, for service land previously taken up for the road from Bankoora to Taldangra, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land in the village of Khajuri, pergunnah Bishenpore, thana Onda, zillah Bankoora, measuring, more or less, 3 beeghas 12 cottahs 6 chittacks of standard measurement, and bounded on the north by Soodam Mal's chakran land; south by Ramkanaye and Mohun Chakrabutty's jamai lands; east by Ramkanaye Chakrabutty's debattar lands; and west by Soodam Mal's chakran land, is required within the aforesaid village of Khajuri.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 1st September 1877.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. to compensate Joykrista Laik, ghatwal, for service land previously taken up for the road from Bankoora to Taldangra, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land in the village of Taldangra, Patee-Shibkanali, pergunnah Bishenpore, thana Onda, zillah Bankoora, measuring, more or less, 3 beeghas 14 cottahs 8 chittacks of standard measurement, and bounded on the north by Tarnli Band mouzah; south by ghatwali lands; east by Rookini Khal and ghatwali lands; and west by a cart track, is required within the aforesaid village of Taldangra, Patee-Shibkanali.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 1st September 1877.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. to compensate Jagar Nath Bauri and Tara Chand Banerji, ghatwals, for service lands previously taken up for the road from Bankoora to Taldangra, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land in the village of Matardang, pergunnah Bishenpore, thana and zillah Bankoora, measuring, more or less, 3 beeghas 3 cottahs 15 chittacks of standard measurement, and bounded on the north by Deymooraree māt; south by Ballahhee tank; east by Moora mouzah; and west by ghatwali lands of Nokun mouzah, is required within the aforesaid village of Matardang.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 20th August 1877.—The following amended declaration is published in supersession of the declaration which appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette*s of the 13th, 20th, and 27th December 1876, Part I, pages 1488, 1518, and 1544 respectively.

Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the site of the Daudkandi Post-office at Kismat Dakhin Satānandi, or Arazi Satānandi, in talook Madan Mohan Kalachand, within pergunnah Gobindpore, zillah Tipperah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring, more or less, 117 feet by 95½ feet, bounded on the north by the Government Trunk Road; south by an almond-tree and a piece of land belonging to Rajchundra Singh, of Daudkandi; east by a nullah; and on the west by a tank within Kismat Dakhin Satānandi, or Arazi Satānandi, in talook Madan Mohan Kalachand, is required within the aforesaid village of Daudkandi.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 21st August 1877.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a portion of the Tirhoot State Railway commencing in mouzah Misraulia, pergunnah Seraisa, and terminating in mouzah Karimabad *alias* Magardahi, pergunnah aforesaid, in zillah Durbhunga, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a strip of land measuring 14 miles and 2,770 feet long, and varying in breadth from 70 feet to 480 feet, passing through the villages specified below, and containing an area of 200 acres 1 rood and 10 poles, is required, the general direction of the line being from east to west.

		A. R. P.
Misraulia,	pergunnah Seraisa	... ... 16 1 7
Rajepur,	" "	... ... 1 0 35
Dubaha,	" "	... ... 18 3 0
Barhampur,	" "	... ... 6 0 21
Bishunpur Bathna,	" "	... ... 5 1 16
Dharmangatpur Bathna,	" "	... ... 7 0 29
Sirampur,	" "	... ... 9 3 24
Gangapur,	" "	... ... 9 2 8
Chakla Waini,	" "	... ... 17 0 32
Rampurwa,	" "	... ... 2 2 24
Mohammadpur Kuari,	" "	... ... 22 1 24
Bhirokhra,	" "	... ... 4 0 4
Nirpur,	" "	... ... 9 0 38
Chak Ashraf,	" "	... ... 8 1 36
Ismail Najar Pitaunjea,	" "	... ... 12 2 8
Chandopatti,	" "	... ... 0 2 0
Satempur,	" "	... ... 1 0 30
Darhia,	" "	... ... 6 3 27
Shembupatti	" "	... ... 4 3 39
Murtuzapur	" "	... ... 0 2 30
Bazipur,	" "	... ... 1 3 13
Balbhaddarpur,	" "	... ... 6 1 13
Dudhpura,	" "	... ... 8 3 25
Dharumpur,	" "	... ... 11 3 15
Bangra,	" "	... ... 3 1 13
Kashipur,	" "	... ... 1 2 15
Karimabad <i>alias</i> Magardahi	" "	... ... 1 1 4
<hr/>		
Total		... 200 1 10
<hr/>		

This declaration is made under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

The land plans of the above portion of the Railway can be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, Somastipore division, at Mozufferpore on any day, Sundays and holidays excepted, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4685A.

The 29th August 1877.—Baboo Upendra Chandra Ghose, Extra Moonsif of Barriopore, 24-Pergunnahs, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district, for employment at Sealdah and Alipore, with effect from the 15th August 1877.

The 1st September 1877.—The name of Baboo Hurry Mohun Sen, who was appointed an Honorary Magistrate for the Naraingunge Bench, in the district of Dacca, under orders of the 2nd May 1877, is removed from the list of Honorary Magistrates for that Bench, as he has left the station.

Mr. J. C. Lloyd, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector of Knoolnah, in Jessore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 3rd September 1877.—Baboo Rampershad, Second Subordinate Judge of Patua, on deputation to Mozufferpore, is allowed leave for one month and eighteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th August 1877.

The 4th September 1877.—The Moonsif of Kudwah, in the district of Purneah, is also appointed to be Additional Moonsif of Arrareah, in that district.

Baboo Srigopal Chatterjee, M.A., B.L., is appointed to officiate as Second Moonsif of Nassirnuggur, in the district of Tipperah, from the re-opening of the Civil Courts after the ensuing Dusserah vacation, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Joygopal Sinha, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The 4th September 1877.*—Baboo Joygopal Sinha, Second Moonsif of Narsinuggur, in the district of Tipperah, is allowed leave of absence for two months and 15 days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th October 1877, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th August 1877.—Under Section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Moonshi Mahatabooddeen, authorizing him to register Mahomedan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Mahomedan Registrar within the police-station of Manickgunge, in the district of Dacca, during the absence of Moulvi Khulil Ullah, the present incumbent, on leave.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th August 1877.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to extend Section 34 of Act V of 1861 (an Act for the regulation of police) to the Municipality of Serajgunge, in the district of Pubna.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th August 1877.—The following bye-laws, framed by the Municipal Commissioners of Colgong at a meeting, under Section 313, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, having been confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor under Section 314 thereof, are hereby published for general information:—

For Regulating the Time and Mode of Collecting the Taxes.

Every officer authorized to grant receipts shall be provided with a certificate of his authority to collect, and every certificate shall bear the seal of the Municipality and the signature of the Chairman. Every collecting officer at the time of demanding payment shall show his certificate, if required.

2. Every person required in writing to furnish any schedule or return which the Commissioners may lawfully require him to furnish, shall send such schedule or return to the office of the Commissioners within two weeks from the date of service of the requisition, in the manner described in section 367 of the Act. Any person failing to do so shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 for the omission, and to a penalty not exceeding one rupee for every day the omission shall, after warning, continue. Any person submitting a false or incorrect schedule or return shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20, provided that nothing in this bye-law shall be held to prevent the institution of a criminal prosecution under the Penal Code, should the facts appear to warrant such a proceeding.

3. Payment of purchase-money for the property sold, and delivery of the property, shall be made immediately after the sale; and if the purchaser fail to pay the full amount of his bid, it shall be lawful for the distraining officer, at his discretion, to sell the property again on the same day or any other day; and the first purchaser shall in such case be responsible to the Commissioners for any loss, which shall be recoverable as a debt due to them.

For Regulating the Conduct of Persons Employed by the Commissioners.

4. All persons employed by the Commissioners whose services may be no longer required shall be liable to discharge after receipt of previous notice or pay in advance for the period of one month, and no such person shall withdraw from the duties of his office without having given previous notice for the period of one month, on pain of forfeiture of one month's salary.

5. All persons now holding, or who may hereafter be appointed to, any office under the Commissioners shall, when required so to do, furnish good security to such amount as the Commissioners may from time to time fix; and any person failing to furnish such security within reasonable time, or within such time as the Commissioners may appoint, shall be held to have thereby forfeited his appointment and may be removed from office.

For Regulating the Disposal of Offensive Matter, Rubbish, and Dead Bodies of Animals.

6. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within four hours after its death, or, if death occurs at night, within two hours after daylight, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcass, or report its death to the conservancy overseer of the division, and in such latter case shall pay to the said overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such a rate as the Commissioners may determine; and in cases in which the said person is not the owner of the animal, and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. No overseer, when called upon, shall neglect to remove a carcass.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10.

7. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, any carcass, or any part of a carcass, in any place other than such places as may from time to time be appointed by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcass.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10.

For Regulation and Management of Privies.

8. Every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises from which offensive matter is not removed by the said owner or occupier shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality to his house, land, or premises, for the removal of any night-soil or filth, within such hours as may have been fixed on by the Municipal Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 5.

9. On receipt of a notice from the Municipal Commissioners, every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises in or on which any well-privy, or other noxious or improperly constructed privy may be situated shall fill up, close, or otherwise alter the construction of the said privy as may be directed in the notice; and if the orders contained in the notice be not carried out within 15 days, the Commissioners may fill up, close, or otherwise alter the said privy, and any expense incurred in so doing shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

10. No owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises in or on which any privy may be situated shall allow night-soil or filth of any kind to flow or be discharged from such privy into any drain, water-course, river, tank, hollow, or excavation, or any place containing waste or stagnant water.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 20.

11. No person shall throw, deposit, or discharge any night-soil, sewage, or the contents of any drain, privy, or cesspool into any river, tank, khal, water-course, or receptacle for water, or dispose of the above-mentioned kinds of offensive matter, in any other way than as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 20.

12. The Municipal Commissioners may direct the use of lime, coal-tar, carbolic acid, or other deodorants or disinfectants in any privy or premises, if at any time it seem to them necessary for preservation of public health, or for the prevention of infection or spread of disease: provided that the Municipal Commissioners shall be bound to supply such deodorants, &c., at cost price, and the price shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

13. No person shall carry night-soil through the streets otherwise than in a closely covered receptacle, of such description and pattern as shall be required from time to time by the Municipal Commissioners, and between such hours as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.

14. No person shall perform any office of nature in any place outside private premises other than such as may have been appointed by the Commissioners, provided that such places have been set apart by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 5.

15. No person shall build, or cause to be built, or keep after prohibition by the Commissioners, any latrine, privy, cesspool, or urinal within 10 feet if constructed of bricks, and 20 feet in other cases, of any public road or street or in any compound so small as not to admit of that distance being maintained.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, not exceeding Rs. 3 daily.

For Regulating Traffic in the Streets.

16. Every carriage or cart plying on the streets after one hour after sunset shall carry a light or lights.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 3.

17. No owner of any carriage shall allow it to be driven by a driver under 14 years of age.

Penalty for disobedience on the owner's part, not exceeding Rs. 5.

Regulating or prohibiting the use of Fire-balloons, Fire-works, Fire-arms, or any other missile in the vicinity of Public Roads.

18. No one shall let off any fire-balloons, fire-work, fire-arm, or any missile in or near a public street without the consent of the Municipal Commissioners previously obtained.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10.

GENERAL BYE-LAWS.

19. No person shall put, or cause to be put, on any house or other building, any spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water which shall be so placed that the water discharged therefrom shall be thrown or fall upon any public road or thoroughfare, and the Commissioners shall have power to take down and alter any such spout now in existence, and to recover the costs as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 5.

20. No person shall construct, or place over, or by the side of any public drain any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by, and with the written permission of, the Commissioners, and in such manner as they shall direct.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10; and penalty for continued infringement after notice, not exceeding Rs. 3 daily.

21. If any house, wall, or other erection, or any part thereof, fall upon any public highway or into any public drain, the owner of such house, wall, or erection shall remove it after notice within the time prescribed by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, not exceeding Rs. 3 daily.

22. No person shall prepare any channel or convey water by any channel across any public thoroughfare, except in such manner as shall have been first approved by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, not exceeding Rs. 2 daily.

23. No person shall steep in any river, khal, tank, or ditch within municipal limits, any jute, hemp, bamboos, or other vegetable matter likely to render the water of such river, khal, tank, or ditch offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 5; penalty for continued infringement after notice, not exceeding Rs. 2 daily.

24. No person shall, without the written permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any nullah or water-course, and the Commissioners may order the removal of any such obstruction on grounds of public health.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, not exceeding Rs. 2 daily.

25. The owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any nullah or water-course shall keep it free from filth, dense vegetation or other obstruction, and shall at times allow the Commissioners, or any of their servants duly authorized, to have access to such nullah or water-course for any purpose of public conservancy.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, not exceeding Rs. 5 daily.

26. No person shall let loose, or cause, or allow to be let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn-out animal on any highway or into any place whence such animal can escape into any highway.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 5.

27. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse, or part of a corpse, in any burial ground in a grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the top of the coffin, or the body where no coffin is used, shall be at a less depth than five feet from the surface ground.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10.

28. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, in any burial ground any corpse, or part of a corpse, in a grave not constructed of masonry which shall be less than six feet deep.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10.

29. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in any burial ground at a less distance than two feet from any other existing grave.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10.

30. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any burial place in any other line than that marked out by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 20.

31. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another body without the permission of the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 20.

32. No one shall carry a corpse, or part of a corpse, through any highway, unless it be decently covered and totally concealed from public view.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 5.

33. No person shall picket animals, or collect carts, or form any encampment upon any public ground without the permission of the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 5.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th August 1877.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under the provisions of Section 321, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, to withdraw, from the 1st September 1877, the Union of Patuakhali, in the district of Backergunge, from the operation of Chapter III of the said Act.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st August 1877.—It is hereby notified for general information that, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Municipality of Kendraparah, in the district of Cuttack, at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under Section 234 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876, to authorize the extension to that Municipality from the 1st September 1877 of the provisions of Sections 251 and 252, 257 to 260, and 278 to 284 of Part VII Chapter II of the said Act.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th August 1877.—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of Section 15 of Act V of 1861, that the villages of Deotula, Bhyjoora, Karaitollah, Koochnichora, Talleshur Sonbaria, Jaffurkhali, Amtolee, and Bamna, in the Perozepore sub-district, in the district of Backergunge, being in a disturbed and dangerous state owing to the existence of disputes regarding the possession of lands and the collection of rents, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned, with effect from 1st August 1877, the employment for three months of a special police force consisting of one Sub-Inspector, three head-constables, and fifteen constables to be quartered at the said villages. The cost of the force noted below will be assessed and levied from the inhabitants of the villages in proportion to their respective means:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1	Sub-Inspector, Fourth Grade, at Rs. 50	...	50	0
1	Head-constable, First „ „ 25	...	25	0
1	Ditto, Second „ „ 20	...	20	0
1	Ditto, Third „ „ 15	...	15	0
5	Constables, First „ „ 9	...	45	0
5	Ditto, Second „ „ 8	...	40	0
5	Ditto, Third „ „ 7	...	35	0
Total		...	230	0
Pensionary charges at 2 annas per rupee		...	28	12
Contingencies at 10 per cent.		...	23	0
1 Sub-Inspector's boat hire at Rs. 20 per mensem		...	20	0
Total		...	301	12
Total rupees for three months		...	905	4
Clothing allowance of 18 men at Re. 1 each		...	18	0
3 Barracks and cook-sheds at Rs. 50 each		...	150	0
Grand Total		...	1,073	4

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th August 1877.—It is hereby notified for general information that, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Municipality of Buxar, in the district of Shahabad, made at a special meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under Section 78 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876, to sanction the registration by the Commissioners, under Section 133 of the Act, of all carts kept or habitually used within the Municipality, and the levy, from the 1st October 1877, of a fee upon every cart for such registration at the rate mentioned below:—

For every cart kept within the Municipality Rs. 2 per annum, or Re. 1 per half-year.
HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th August 1877.—Under Act I (B.C.) of 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Mouli Fuzlur Rahman to be the Marriage Registrar of the Kamariya sub-district, in the district of Chittagong.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th August 1877.—The following Bye-laws, framed by the Municipal Commissioners of Balasore at a meeting, under Section 313, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, having been confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor under Section 314 thereof, are hereby published for general information :—

For Regulating the Time and Mode of Collecting the Taxes.

1. Every officer authorized to grant receipts shall be provided with a certificate of his authority to collect, and every such certificate shall bear the seal of the Municipality and the signature of the Chairman. Every collecting officer at the time of demanding payment shall be bound to show this certificate, if required.

2. Every person required in writing to furnish any schedule or return which the Commissioners may lawfully require him to furnish shall send such schedule or return to the office of the Commissioners within one week from the date of the service of the requisition, in the manner described in section 367 of the Act. Any person failing to do so shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 for the omission, and to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 2 for every day the omission shall, after warning, continue. Any person submitting a false or incorrect schedule or return shall be liable to a penalty of Rs. 20, provided that nothing in this bye-law shall be held to prevent the institution of a criminal prosecution under the Penal Code, should the facts appear to warrant such a proceeding.

3. Payment of purchase-money for property sold, and delivery of the property, shall be made immediately after the sale; and if the purchaser fail to pay the full amount of his bid, it shall be lawful for the distraining officer, at his discretion, to sell the property again on the same or any other day, and the first purchaser shall in such case be responsible to the Commissioners for any loss, which shall be recoverable as a debt due to them.

For Regulating the Conduct of Persons Employed by the Commissioners.

4. All persons employed by the Commissioners whose services may be no longer required shall be liable to discharge after the receipt of previous notice or pay in advance for the period of one month; and no such person shall withdraw from the duties of his office without having given previous notice for the period of one month, on pain of forfeiture of one month's salary.

5. All persons now holding, or who may hereafter be appointed to, any office under the Commissioners shall, when required so to do, furnish good security to such amount as the Commissioners may from time to time fix; and any person failing to furnish such security within a reasonable time, or within such time as the Commissioners may appoint, shall be held to have thereby forfeited his appointment, and may be removed from office.

For Regulating the Disposal of Offensive Matter, Rubbish, and Dead Bodies of Animals.

6. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within four hours after its death, or, if death occurs at night, within two hours after daylight, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcass, or report its death to the town daroga; and in such latter case, shall pay to the said daroga the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may determine; and in cases where the said person is not the owner of the animal, and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. The daroga, when called upon, shall not neglect to remove a carcass.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

7. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, any carcass, or any part of a carcass, in any place other than such places as may from time to time be appointed by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcass.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

8. No person shall carry night-soil through the streets otherwise than in a closely-covered receptacle of such description and pattern as shall be required from time to time by the Municipal Commissioners, and between such hours as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.

For Regulating Traffic in the Streets.

9. No person shall drive any vehicle of any description at any time between the three-quarters of an hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise without a sufficient light, except when there may be sufficient moonlight to render such light unnecessary.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 5.

10. No owner of any carriage shall allow it to be driven by a driver under 14 years of age.

Penalty for disobedience on the owner's part, Rs. 10.

11. No elephant or camel shall at any time be taken through any of the principal streets without the written permission of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 50.

For the Regulation and Management of Privies.

12. Every person shall construct his privy above ground, and shall provide his privy or premises with a suitable moveable receptacle of metal or earthenware.

Penalty for infringement after notice, Rs. 20.

13. Every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises from which offensive matter is not removed by the said owner or occupier shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality to his house, land, or premises, for the removal of any night-soil or filth, within such hours as may have been fixed on by the Municipal Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 5.

14. On receipt of a notice from the Municipal Commissioners, every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises in or on which any well-privy or other noxious or improperly constructed privy may be situated shall fill up, close, or otherwise alter the construction of the said privy, as may be directed in the notice; and if the orders contained in the notice be not carried out within 15 days, the Commissioners may fill up, close, or otherwise alter the said privy, and any expense incurred in so doing shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

15. No owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises, in or on which any privy may be situated, shall allow night-soil or filth of any kind to flow or be discharged from such privy into any drain, water-course, river, tank, hollow, or excavation (or any place containing waste and stagnant water).

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

16. No person shall throw, deposit, or discharge any night-soil, sewage, or the contents of any drain, privy, or cesspool, into any river, tank, khal, water-course, or receptacle for water, or dispose of the above-mentioned kinds of offensive matter in any other way than as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

17. The Municipal Commissioners may direct the use of lime, coal-tar, carbolic acid, or other deodorants or disinfectants in any privy or premises, if at any time it seem to them necessary for the preservation of public health, or for the prevention of infection or spread of disease: provided that the Municipal Commissioners shall be bound to supply such deodorants, &c., at cost price, and the price shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

For Regulating or Prohibiting the Use of Fire-balloons, Fire-works, Fire-arms, or Missiles in the Vicinity of Public Roads.

18. No one shall let off any fire-balloon, fire-works, fire-arms, or any missile in or near a public street without the consent of the Municipal Commissioners previously obtained.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

General Bye-laws.

19. No person shall construct, or place over, or by the side of, any public drain any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by, and with the written permission of, the Commissioners, and in such manner as they shall direct.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 3 daily.

20. If any house, wall, or other erection, or any part thereof, fall upon any public highway or into any public drain, the owner of such house, wall, or erection, shall remove it after notice within the time prescribed by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 5 daily.

21. No person shall prepare any channel, or convey water by any channel, across any public thoroughfare except in such manner as shall have been first approved by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 2 daily.

22. No person shall steep in any river, khal, tank, or ditch within municipal limits any jute, hemp, bamboos, or other vegetable matter likely to render the water of such river, khal, tank, or ditch offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 5; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 2 daily.

23. No person shall bathe or wash dirty clothing in, or otherwise defile, any tank, or well, or reservoir set apart by the Commissioners for drinking purposes.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 5; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 2 daily.

24. No person shall, without the written permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any nulla or water-course; and the Commissioners may order the removal of any such obstruction on grounds of public health.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 4 daily.

25. The owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any nulla or water-course shall keep it free from filth, dense vegetation, or other obstruction, and shall at all times allow the Commissioners, or any of their servants duly authorized, to have access to such nulla or water-course for any purpose of public conservancy.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 5 daily.

26. No person shall let loose, or cause or allow to be let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn-out animal on any highway, or into any place whence such animal can escape into any highway.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

27. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse, or part of a corpse, in any burial ground in a grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the top of the coffin, or the body where no coffin is used, shall be at a less depth than five feet from the surface ground.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

28. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, in any burial ground any corpse, or part of a corpse, in a grave not constructed of masonry which shall be less than six feet deep.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

29. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in any burial ground at a less distance than two feet from any other existing grave.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

30. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any burial place in any other line than that marked out by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

31. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another body without the permission of the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

32. No one shall carry a corpse, or part of a corpse, through any highway, unless it be decently covered and totally concealed from public view.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

33. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be conveyed, any corpse, or part of a corpse, to any burning ground shall burn, or cause the same to be burnt, within twelve hours after its arrival at the said burning ground.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

34. No person, when burning, or causing to be burnt, any corpse, or part of a corpse, in any burning ground shall permit the same or any part thereof to remain without the flesh thereof being completely consumed to ashes, or shall permit the bones, clothes, or other articles connected with the burning of such corpse to remain at or near such burning ground unless the same be completely reduced to ashes.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

35. No person, while carrying any corpse, or part of any corpse, through the precincts falling within municipal limits, shall deposit it in or near any highway except for the purpose of ordinary relief.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

36. No person shall picket animals, or collect carts, or form any encampment, upon any public ground or road without the permission of the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th August 1877.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under the provisions of Section 39 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to confirm the following rules for regulating the grant of pensions and gratuities to the officers of the Calcutta Municipality, made by the Commissioners of that Municipality at a special meeting held on the 7th April 1877.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Pension Rules for Officers in the service of the Calcutta Municipality, as finally revised and approved by the Commissioners at a Special Meeting held on the 7th April 1877.*

1. For all continuous service in posts regularly sanctioned by the Corporation, except service on salaries on or below Rs. 10, pension may be granted.
2. Service does not qualify unless the officer holds a substantive office on a permanent establishment; but if an officer on a permanent establishment is detached on temporary duty, on the understanding that, when the temporary duty ceases, he will return to the permanent establishment, he continues to count service as if he had remained on the permanent establishment.
3. Press servants on the fixed establishment are entitled to pension.
4. Servants of the Corporation, whose pay is either Rs. 10 or less, are not entitled to pension, but may be allowed such gratuity as the Commissioners shall, at a special meeting, on a consideration of the circumstances, adjudge proper. Authorised leave in the case of such servants counts as continuous service.
5. Time passed under suspension, pending inquiry into conduct, counts for pension, if the suspension is immediately followed by reinstatement. Time passed under suspension adjudged as a specific penalty does not count.
6. A break in the continuity of service entails forfeiture of past service, except in the following cases :—
 - (a) Authorised leave.
 - (b) Absence prolonged after the end of leave. Provided that, if an officer remains absent for more than a week after the end of privilege leave, his past services are forfeited, unless the Chairman, or the Commissioners in meeting, as the case may be, re-appoint the officer, and make a declaration in writing that his past services, or part of them, shall qualify. Whenever the Chairman shall make such a declaration, the same shall be laid before the Commissioners at meeting for information and confirmation. If the officer remains absent for more than a month, his past services cannot count without a special order of the Commissioners in meeting.
 - (c) Suspension immediately followed by reinstatement, which need not necessarily be to the same office.
 - (d) Abolition of office not followed by a gratuity or by re-appointment within two years.
7. Resignation of service, or removal from it on account of misconduct or inefficiency, entails forfeiture of past service.
8. Compensation pension or gratuity may be awarded to an officer either when discharged from the service of the Corporation or on a reduction of establishment.
9. An invalid pension or gratuity may be awarded on retirement from the service of the Corporation to an officer who, by bodily or mental infirmity, is permanently incapacitated as established by medical certificate—
 - (a) For active employment.
 - (b) For the particular branch to which he belongs.
10. Such retirement may be either voluntary or forced.
11. It will suffice for the Chairman to be satisfied of, and to certify to, the incapacity of officers appointed under section 36 of Act IV of 1876; and in the case of officers appointed under section 32 of the Municipal Act, it shall suffice that two-thirds of the Commissioners at a special general meeting are satisfied of the incapacity of the officer concerned.
12. Forced retirement of officers appointed under section 32 of the Municipal Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876, is by that section subject to the approval of the Local Government.
13. If incapacity for further service is the result of irregular or intemperate habits, no pension or gratuity can be granted.
14. A superannuation pension or gratuity may be granted to an officer compelled to retire.
15. The amount of pension or gratuity that may be granted shall be determined by length of service as set forth below :—
 - (a) After a service of less than 20 years, a gratuity not exceeding one month's emoluments for each completed year of service, but not, under any circumstances, exceeding 12 months' emoluments in all, broken periods of a year not being taken into account in making the calculation.

* These rules do not apply to officers lent to the Municipality or directly appointed by Government.

- (b) After a service of not less than 20 years, but less than 30 years, a pension not exceeding one-third of the officer's average emoluments, and also not exceeding Rs. 3,000 a year; or, if the officer's average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, Rs. 2,000 a year.
- (c) After a service of not less than 30 years, a pension not exceeding one-half of the officer's average emoluments, and also not exceeding Rs. 5,000 a year; or, if the officer's average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, Rs. 4,000 a year.

16. The above shall be the rule ordinarily followed in respect of claims to invalid pension and gratuity. It is optional with the Commissioners in meeting to deal exceptionally with cases of a special nature.

17. A retiring pension may be granted after an approved service of not less than 35 years. It may be the same in amount as an invalid pension admissible after 30 years' service.

18. Pension and gratuity shall be calculated on the following principles, viz.—

- (a) "Pay" means substantive allowances.
- (b) "Emoluments" do not include personal, house, or horse allowance, or fees, or commission, or percentage drawn by officers.
- (c) "Average emoluments" mean the average calculated upon the last five years of service.

19. If during the last five years of his service an officer has been absent on leave with allowances, or, having been suspended, has been reinstated without loss of service, his emoluments, for the purpose of ascertaining the average, should be taken at what they would have been had he not been absent on leave or suspended.

20. If during the last five years of his service an officer has been for a period without allowances, or suspended under such circumstances that the period of suspension does not count as service, such period should be disregarded in the calculation of the average, an equal period before the five years being included: e.g.—A is on leave for two years without pay. This period is not to be calculated in determining the average salary of the past five years, but an equal period immediately before the five should be included.

21. Excepting as provided in Rules 19 and 20, only emoluments actually received can be included in the calculation.

22. If an officer has held more than one appointment in respect of each of which, if he had held it separately and alone, pension or gratuity would have been admissible to him, the pension or gratuity, or pension and gratuity, admissible to him is the sum of the several pensions or gratuities, or pensions and gratuities, which would have been admissible to him if he had held each office separately and alone. The consolidated pension thus admissible is subject to the limitations prescribed in Rule 15.

23. An officer is not entitled for service in an office conjointly with another office to any pension or gratuity which would not have been admissible to him if he had held the office separately and alone.

24. An officer who is appointed for a limited time only, or for a specified duty, on the completion of which he is discharged, has no claim to pension or gratuity.

25. An officer who is not a servant of the Municipality solely, but who holds office under Government, or some other public body, private firm, or person, or is in receipt of pension from Government, is not entitled to pension or gratuity.

26. Service as an apprentice does not qualify for pension or gratuity.

27. Periods of absence on leave, other than privilege leave, do not count as service for pension.

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY.

28. Every officer in the service of the Municipal Commissioners shall be required to keep a service-book, being an exact copy of the office register, in which shall be entered a statement of every step in his official life, each entry being attested at the time by the Vice-Chairman or the Secretary. The following directions are given regarding the service-book :—

I. The opening page should be divided for entries in the following form :—

- (1) Name of officer. (2) Caste or race. (3) Residence. (4) Father's name and residence. (5) Age. (6) Exact height by measurement. (7) Personal marks for identification. (8) Date on which page is filled up. (9) Signature of officer. (10) Signature and designation of the head of the office.

The entries in this page should be renewed or re-attested at least every five years.

II. The remaining page should be divided for entries in the following form :—

- (1) Name of appointment. (2) Whether substantive or acting, and whether permanent or temporary. (3) If acting, the substantive appointment should be stated. (4) Pay. (5) Acting allowance. (6) Date of commencement of appointment. (7) Signature of officer. (8) Character of officer. (9) Signature and designation of immediate superior officer. (10) Date of termination of appointment. (11) Reason of termination (such as promotion, transfer, dismissal, &c). (12) Signature of superior officer.

No entries need be made in column 8 except when there is anything especially good or bad to be recorded.

III. Leave of every description (except casual), every period of suspension from employment, and every other break of service, should be noted, with full detail of its duration, by an entry written across the page and attested by the head of the office.

IV. A service-book is supplied, at his own cost, to every officer on his first appointment.

V. Every officer is charged with the duty of seeing that his own service-book is properly kept up, and that all erasures in it are properly attested. If the book is not carefully kept up, difficulties may arise as to verification of service, should the officer afterwards apply for pension or gratuity.

29. An applicant for pension or gratuity shall submit his application to the Chairman, who, after verification of the applicant's services, shall lay the matter before a special meeting of the Commissioners.

MANNER OF PAYMENT.

30. When the application for pension or gratuity shall have been confirmed, or when, in case of forced retirement, the amount of pension or gratuity shall have been determined, the amount, if it be gratuity, may be paid at once, or by such instalments as the Commissioners may think fit; but if it be pension, it shall ordinarily be paid monthly at the office of the Commissioners in Calcutta to the pensioner in person, or otherwise in accordance with the following rule.

31. A pensioner who is unable to appear in consequence of bodily illness or infirmity, or is exempted from personal appearance, may receive his pension upon the production of a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or by some other well-known and trustworthy person. In such cases the disbursing officer, who is personally responsible for any payments wrongly made, must take all possible precautions to prevent imposition, and must, before the first payment in each year, require proof not only of the existence of the pensioner, but also, if the pensioner has not been exempted from personal appearance, of his inability to attend in person to receive payment.

32. Unless specially exempted, a pensioner must take payment in person after identification by comparison with the permanent order.

33. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee yearly to make provision in the budget estimate to meet the cost of pensions and gratuities.

34. If a pensioner or a person entitled to gratuity dies, payment of any arrear actually due may be made to his heirs, provided that they apply within six months after his death. Even if the pension or gratuity has not been sanctioned before the death of the officer, the payment may be made under the orders of the Commissioners in meeting. If an officer dies before actually retiring or being discharged, his heirs have no claim to anything.

35. Future good conduct is an implied condition of every grant of pension. The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of withholding a pension, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime or be guilty of grave misconduct.

36. It shall always be at the discretion of the Commissioners to suspend the above rules either in individual cases or generally.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th August 1877.—It is hereby notified for general information that, under Section 299 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Municipality of Hazareebagh at a meeting, to extend to that Municipality the provisions of Part IX, Chapter II of the said Act V (B.C.) of 1876.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 31st July 1877.—It is hereby notified that such portion of the Notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 11th July 1877 as relates to Section 4 of the Regulations made by Government under Section 6, Act XX, 1865, for conducting the examination of applicants for admission as pleaders and mookhtars in the Mofussil Courts subordinate to the High Court, has been cancelled by the Lieutenant-Governor, and that the following has been substituted:—

For Section 4—

“The examination of candidates for pleaderships of the higher grade shall be held in Calcutta; the examination for lower grade pleaders shall be held at Calcutta and Cuttack; the examination for mookhtarships shall be held at Calcutta, Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION,

The 16th August 1877.—Under the power vested in him by Section 54 of Act V (B.C.) of 1866 (an Act to make better provision for the regulation of hackney carriages and palankeens), the Lieutenant-Governor is hereby pleased to extend from the 1st October 1877 the provisions of that Act to the Military Cantonment of Dinapore.

Under Section 2 of the Act, it is further notified that the Bazar Sergeant for the time being shall be the registering officer within the limits of the said cantonment, and that every act, matter, or thing done by him under the Act shall be subject to the order, disposition, and control of the Cantonment Magistrate for the time being.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 1st September 1877.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of an outpost in Manglabagh, in the town of Cuttack, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring 1 rood 22 poles, more or less, and bounded on the north by land belonging to Bodya Nath Pundit and Chowdhury Biswa Nath Dass, the *Asthan* of Mangla Takoorni, and the houses of Nand Runna and others; on the east by the road leading to the General Hospital; on the south by that leading to Bridge No. 1 of the Taldonda Canal; and on the west by the pucca house of Apartee Barick, is required within the aforesaid town of Cuttack.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 20th August 1877.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. giving a road frontage to the Shaik Mitteh Gurhee, in the town of Patna, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a plot of land measuring 4 beeghas and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dhoors, more or less, local measurement, and bounded on the north, south, and west by the newly formed lands of Shaik Mitteh Gurhee aforesaid, and on the east by the new chowk road, is required within the town of Patna, pergunnah Azimabad, district Patna.

The plan of the above plot may be inspected in the Patna municipal office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. any day, Sundays and authorized holidays excepted.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 27th August 1877.

No. 229.—*Notifications.*—The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is republished for information:—

Mr. A. Wilson, Assistant Examiner, First Grade (temporary rank), Bengal, is transferred temporarily to Madras for employment on famine relief works' accounts.

No. 230.—Baboo Dino Nath Sen, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), Fourth Grade, joined the Dinaigapore Division on the 23rd July 1877, before noon.

No. 231.—Mr. W. McCullagh, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, joined the Bhagulpore Division on the 8th current, before noon.

The 4th September 1877.

No. 232.—*Appointment.*—Mr. P. J. Neuville, Executive Engineer (temporary rank), Second Grade, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Ganges and Darjeeling Road Division.

G. A. D. ANLEY, C.E.,
*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal
in the Public Works Dept.*

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION—ESTABLISHMENT.

The 1st September 1877.

No. 265.—Leave.—Baboo W. Venkatareddy Naidoo, Supervisor, Second Grade, Eastern Sone Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 3rd September 1877.

No. 266.—Notification.—Mr. C. E. Livesay, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Arrah Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 19th August 1877 from the privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted.

The 4th September 1877.

No. 267.—Transfer.—Mr. J. W. Kehoe, Supervisor, Second Grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Brahminee to the Byturnee Division.

G. A. SEARLE, Col. s.c.,
Asst.-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Sheriff's Office, the 15th August 1877.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Criminal Sessions of the year 1877, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court-house, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the tenth day of September next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

J. F. OGILVY, Sheriff.

সরিফ আফিস, মন ১৮৭৭ সাল ১০ই আগস্ট।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে স্ববে বাঞ্ছালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামি মন ১৮৭৭ সালের ১০ই সেপ্টেম্বর মোমবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যান্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার ছাই কোটির আপন আদালত ঘরে মন ১৮৭৭ সালের অষ্টম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েন্টের বিকল্পে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি।

J. F. OGILVY, Sheriff.

SMALL CAUSE COURT NOTICE.

UNDER Section 14, Act XI of 1865, notice is hereby given that, subject to the orders of Goverament, the Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Kishnaghur, Meherpore, and Ranaghat will, during the months of September and October 1877, hold sittings on the subjoined dates :—

In the Kishnaghur Court from 1st September 1877.
 In the Ranaghat Court from 17th ditto.
 In the Meherpore Court from 24th ditto.
 In the Ranaghat Court from 1st October 1877.
 In the Kishnaghur Court from 3rd ditto.

BROJO MOHUN DUTT, Offg. Judge.

RANAGHAT SMALL CAUSE COURT, the 28th August 1877.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE REVEREND BROWNLOW THOMAS ATLAY, M.A., (who was appointed Officiating Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop during the absence of the Ven'ble Joseph Baly, M.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta and Commissary of the Bishop,) having proceeded to Nynee Tal, the Reverend George Francis Popham Blyth, M.A., Senior Chaplain of Fort William, Calcutta, has been appointed Commissary in Calcutta of the Bishop during the absence from Calcutta of Archdeacon Baly, and to perform the duties of the Archdeacon until his return to Calcutta.

CHAS. SANDERSON, *Registrar and Secretary.*

CALCUTTA, the 4th September 1877.

TREASURY NOTICES.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MOULVIE IKRAM RUSSOOL has been placed in charge of the 24-Pergunnahs treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

R. L. MANGLES, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMM'R'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 27th August 1877.

MR. F. ST. C. GRIMWOOD, Assistant Collector, has been placed in charge of the Shahabad treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

DURGA GATI BANERJEE, *Persl. Asst. to Commr., for Commissioner.*

PATNA COMM'R'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 16th August 1877.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO NORENDO NATH CHOWDHERRY has been placed in charge of the Sarun treasury, and is authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

DURGA GATI BANERJEE, *Persl. Asst. to Commr., for Commissioner.*

PATNA COMM'R'S OFFICE, the 18th August 1877.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. J. A. RICKETTS has been placed in charge of the Nuddea treasury from the 11th instant, and authorised to draw bills on other treasuries.

R. L. MANGLES, *Offg. Commissioner.*

COMM'R'S OFFICE, PRESY. DIVN., CALCUTTA, the 17th August 1877.

EDUCATIONAL NOTICE.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

THE University Examinations in Arts of 1877-78 will be held on the undermentioned dates:—

Entrance Examination and First Examination in Arts on Monday, the 26th November, and following days.

B. A. Examination on Monday, the 31st December, and following days.

Applications from candidates for admission to the Entrance and First Arts Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 26th October.

Applications from candidates for admission to the B. A. Examination must be lodged with the Registrar before the 1st December.

All candidates from the same Institution must appear at one and the same place of examination.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY, *Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, the 31st August 1877.

NOTIFICATIONS OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE.

No. 986B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ninth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1875-76, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday the 5th September 1877, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,000 chests, viz.—

			Chests.
Behar	Opium	...	2,080
Benares	"	...	<u>1,920</u>
		Total	4,000

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 14th November 1876, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th September 1877 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 10th September 1877, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 20th September 1877.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.		Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 3rd October	1877	...	2,080	1,920
On or about Friday,	2nd November	...	2,080	1,920
On or about Monday,	3rd December	...	2,080	1,920
	Total	...	6,240	5,760
				12,000

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

W. H. GRIMLEY, Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 31st July 1877.

No. 1121B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Tenth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1875-76, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 1st October 1877, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 4,000 chests, viz.—

			Chests.
Behar	Opium	...	2,080
Benares	"	...	<u>1,920</u>
		Total	4,000

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 14th November 1876, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 8th and 24th October 1877 respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other public securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-Room will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 8th October 1877, and no Bank of Bengal receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Wednesday, the 24th October 1877.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, however reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

DATES.		Behar, about Chests.	Benares, about Chests.	Total, about Chests.
On or about Friday, 2nd November 1877	...	2,080	1,920	4,000
On or about Monday, 3rd December 1877	...	2,080	1,920	4,000
Total	...	4,160	3,840	8,000

* The 3rd of October which by the general notification of 14th November 1876 was fixed as the date of the 10th sale of opium having been found inconvenient, the Board have fixed the 1st as the date of the sale.

By order of the Member in Charge,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM, the 28th August 1877.

No. 1131B.

THE following notice is published for general information:—

EXCISE, STAMPS, AND OPIUM. Every petition of appeal to the Board of Revenue against an order passed by the local officers in the Excise, Stamps, and C. T. BUCKLAND, Esq. Opium Departments, should be presented to the Board within one month from the date of such order, and should bear a court fee stamp of the value of Rs. 2. The petition should be accompanied by the order appealed against in original, or by an authenticated copy of it, or the omission to produce such copy should be explained.

By order of the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

W. H. GRIMLEY, *Offg. Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM, the 29th August 1877.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1877.

PART I A.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 205.—*Notification.—Simla, the 18th August 1877.—Education.*—Under Section 12, Act II of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Rungpur High School to the Calcutta University with effect from the 1st January 1877 and up to the standard for the First Examination in Arts.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, are republished for general information :—

No. 1092F.—*Simla, the 24th August 1877.—Notifications.—Forests.*—The Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. M. Green to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests in Bengal, with effect from the 28th May 1877, the date on which he reported his arrival at Chittagong.

No. 181.—*The 20th August 1877.—Famine.*—The services of Mr. S. C. Bayley, c.s.i., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial and Political Departments, which were placed at the disposal of this Department by the notification of the Government of Bengal, dated the 6th instant, are transferred to the Financial Department.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 2660.—*Simla, the 16th August 1877.—Notifications.—Expenditure.—Administration.*—Mr. S. C. Bayley, c.s.i., Bengal Civil Service, is appointed temporarily to be Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, for the purpose of accompanying His Excellency the Governor-General to Madras.

No. 2767.—*The 24th August 1877.—Pensions, Gratuities, &c.*—The Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department :—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Section 43 (a), (page 20).

Add the following as a note under this section :—

[*NOTE.*—It is not intended by this section that an inferior servant should count service as superior in virtue of his voluntarily assisting in the office in superior work. It provides for the case of a person who is engaged under due authority to do superior work though with an inferior designation.]

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Section 24, Rule 8, (page 126).

After the words “by a Local Government,” insert the words “or, in the case of a military officer in civil employ, by the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, in the Military Department,” and again after the words “the Local Government” insert the words “or, in the case of a military officer in civil employ, the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, in the Military Department, at the instance of the Local Government.”

Section 38 (page 144).

Insert the following as Rule 11A :—

11A. An application* by a military officer in civil employ for furlough *out of India*[†] must be submitted in the manner prescribed in G. G. O. Military Department No. 34, dated 11th January 1869, to the Local Government. Any Local Government receiving such an application from an officer of the Bengal Army will, if it thinks it should be granted, submit it to the Government of India in the Military Department at Calcutta.

The Government of Madras or Bombay receiving such an application from an officer belonging to its own army will, if it consider in the Civil Department that it should be granted, transfer it to be disposed of in the Military Department.

Any other Local Government receiving such an application by an officer of the Madras or Bombay Army, shall, if it consider that it should be granted, forward it to the Government of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, in the Military Department.

In forwarding such an application the Local Government in the Civil Department will always state, with careful reference to the note prefixed to Chapter VI, the amount of subsidiary leave to be allowed to the officer, if his application is granted; and the Government of India, Madras or Bombay, in the Military Department, as the case may be, will, when granting the furlough, at the same time grant the subsidiary leave recommended by the Local Government in the Civil Department.

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Section 25 (page 234).

Insert the following as an example under this section :—

EXAMPLE.—The effect of the Proviso in this section is, *inter alia*, that, unless the Local Government thinks it necessary to make the declaration indicated in Rule 1 under Section 23, Clause (c), an officer is not entitled to any allowance for taking charge of an office the pay of which is not* higher than that of his own substantive office.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for general information :—

No. 763.—*Simla, the 24th August 1877.*—The following extract from List No. 14, dated the 27th July 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information :—

Retirements.

Surgeon-Major R. Moir,—16th June 1877.

* * * * *

* N.B.—This rule does not apply to the case of Medical Officers whose applications must be forwarded through the Local Government to the Adjutant-General.

† As to furlough in India, see the note prefixed to Chapter IV.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 37 of 1877.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1877.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 4737A.

GENERAL.—*The 2nd September 1877.*—Baboo Gopal Chundra Mittra, Second Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act, is allowed leave for two months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st October next, or from any day within one month of that date on which he may avail himself of it.

✓ *The 7th September 1877.*—Baboo Otool Chunder Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

✓ Mr. E. A. Bradbury, c.s., is allowed subsidiary leave for seven days, under Rule 3, Section 24 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the subsidiary leave granted to him by the Government of Fort St. George.

✓ *The 8th September 1877.*—Mr. J. O'Kinealy, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed, under Section 3 of Act X of 1870, to perform the functions of a Judge in the town of Calcutta for the purpose of disposing of cases of land acquisition under the provisions of that Act.

✓ The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, instead of Messrs. A. Rattray and H. E. Wintle, whose deputation to Madras, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th instant, is hereby cancelled:—

✓ Mr. H. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bogra.

✓ Mr. H. G. C. Clarke, Assistant Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Bettiah.

The 11th September 1877.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant an extension of leave to Major T. H. Lewin, b.s.c., for two months on medical certificate.

*The leave granted to Mr. G. N. Barlow, c.s.i., Officiating Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division, under the orders of the 1st ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 8th idem, will have effect from the 7th, instead of from the 1st, instant, as previously notified.*

Moonshi Shere Ally, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, was on privilege leave from the 10th June to the 12th July 1877.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patuakhally, in the Backergunge district, is appointed to have charge of the Perozapore division of that district.

Baboo Kristo Chunder Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Perozapore division of the Backergunge district, is appointed to have charge of the Patuakhally division of that district.

The above appointments will have effect from the first open day after the ensuing Doorga Poojah holidays.

The orders of the 4th instant, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 5th idem, placing the services of the officers named below at the disposal of the Government of Madras, are hereby cancelled:—

✓ Mr. W. H. M. Gun.

✓ „ C. J. O'Donnell.

✓ „ G. A. Grierson.

✓ Mr. J. D. Gael.

✓ „ W. D. Blyth.

POLICE.—*The 2nd September 1877.*—Mr. W. B. Savi, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Naga Hills, is appointed to act in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 24th May last.

The 11th September 1877.—Mr. E. St. George Kaye, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Jessore, was in charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police of that district from the afternoon of the 21st June to the forenoon of the 20th July last.

REGISTRATION.—*The 1st September 1877.*—Kazi Syed Mahomed Buksh was temporarily employed as Sub-Registrar of Sherghatty, in Gya, from the 23rd March to the 3rd June 1877, both days inclusive.

The 5th September 1877.—Baboo Khetter Chunder Bose, M.A. and B.L., was temporarily employed as Sub-Registrar of Ranchi, in Lohardugga, from the 14th March to 8th August 1877, vice Mr. R. H. Renny, transferred.

Baboo Rash Behary Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is also appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Ranchi, in Lohardugga, with effect from the 9th August 1877.

EDUCATION.—*The 7th September 1877.*—Baboo Bani Madhub Dey, M.A., Head Master, Bhagulpore Zillah School, is appointed to be Head Master of the Howrah Government School, vice Baboo Radha Govind Das, deceased.

The 8th September 1877.—Baboo Radhica Prosunno Mookerjee, Officiating Head Master of the Hooghly Normal School, is appointed to be a member of the School Committee of the amalgamated district of Hooghly and Howrah. Baboo Radhica Prosunno Mookerjee will also act as Secretary to the above Committee during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Brohmo Mohun Mullick.

MEDICAL.—*The 6th September 1877.*—The services of Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Amierto Lall Mookerjee, a supernumerary at the Presidency, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department for employment in Madras.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Roygunge, in the district of Dinagepore:—

Baboo Amierto Lall Koar, Zemindar's Tehsildar.

„ Gobind Chunder Ghose, Pleader, Moonsif's Court.

„ Ambika Churn Koar, ditto ditto.

The 10th September 1877.—The services of the undermentioned Supernumerary Assistant Surgeons are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department for employment in Madras:—

Assistant Surgeon Jogendra Nath Ghose.

„ Soshee Bhoosar Sing.

„ Gunga Gobind Sarkara.

„ Bhugabut Chundra Rudra.

„ Lal Behari Roy.

„ Nrito Gopal Mittra.

„ Bepin Behary Gupta.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Gya, in addition to the members appointed under orders of the 3rd July 1876 :—

Baboo Gokhul Chand Parohit ...	} Zemindars.
„ Thakur Pershad Sing ...	
Sheik Azmut Ali ...	

MUNICIPAL.—*The 27th August 1877.*—The following gentlemen are appointed to be Commissioners for the Municipality of Hajeeapore, in the district of Mozufferpore :—

Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Hajeeapore. | Baboo Hurowar Chowbey.
Baboo Rameshwur Chowbey. | Sheik Sahat Hossein.
„ Baijnath Pershad. |

The 5th September 1877.—The Lieutenant-Governor approves the election of Kumar Baikuntha Nath Dé as Vice-Chairman of the Balasore Municipality.

The 6th September 1877.—Baboo Gour Das Bysack, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is appointed to be Controlling and Registering Officer, under Section 2, Act V (B.C.) of 1866 (the Hackney Carriage Act), within the Municipality of Hooghly and Chinsurah, vice Baboo Gopal Chunder Mookerjee, transferred.

ROAD CESS.—*The 11th September 1877.*—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Durbhunga District Road Cess Committee :—

The Magistrate and Collector	Chairman.
„ Assistant Magistrate and Collector	} Ex officio.
„ District Superintendent of Police ...	... ...
„ Road Cess Deputy Collector ...	... ...
„ Executive Engineer ...	... ...
„ Manager of the Durbhunga Estates.		
Mr. G. Anderson	} Indigo Planters.
„ E. May ...	... ...
„ E. Carlisle ...	... ...
Kumar Guneshur Singh	} Zemindars.
„ Gopeshur Singh ...	... ...
Baboo Bunshidhari Singh ...	... ...
Narzimuddin Hossain ...	... ...
Moonshi Sadiq Ally	} Rai Gobhardhan Lall, Bahadoor, Banker.
Rai Gobhardhan Lall, Bahadoor, Banker.		
Mitru Lall Chaudhuri, Zemindar and Cultivator.		

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Tajpore Branch Road Cess Committee :—

Sub-Divisional Officer	Chairman, ex officio.
Mr. M. Smith	} Indigo Planters.
„ W. Mackenzie ...	... ...
„ E. Dalgeish ...	... ...
„ M. Lloyd ...	... ...
Baboo Sheo Prosad Singh, Belundi	} Zemindars.
Nandan Lall Jundaha ...	... ...
Bhugut Prasad Narayan Singh ...	... ...
Jugdib Narayan Singh	

The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Mudhoobunnee Branch Road Cess Committee :—

Sub-Divisional Officer ...	... ...	Chairman, ex officio.
Mr. T. Lloyd ...	... ...	} Indigo Planters.
„ H. L. Gale ...	... ...
Baboo Girdhari Singh ...	... ...
„ Doorga Dutt Singh ...	... ...	} Zemindars.
„ Chutterdhari Misser, Zemindar and Cultivator.		
„ Gobind Narain Chowdhury ...	... ...
„ Shurn Kishore Chowdhury ...	... ...

The following Notifications are republished from the *Assam Gazette* :—

The 27th August 1877.—Leave of absence for one month and fourteen days, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Baboo Krishna Kumar Sen, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Fifth Grade, Sylhet, in extension of the four months' leave granted to him in orders dated the 8th March, of which he availed himself on the 1st January 1877.

The 31st August 1877.—On the report of the Central Examination Committee, the result of the Half-yearly Examination of Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant

Commissioners, held on the 10th July 1877 and following days, is published for general information :—

Name.	SUBJECTS IN WHICH PASSED.		SUBJECTS IN WHICH STILL HAVE TO PASS.	
	Higher standard.	Lower standard.	Higher standard.	Lower standard.
Mr. G. W. Place, C.S.	Bengali† Assamese†	Bengali†	Bengali.* Assamese.*	
" R. B. McCabe, C.S.		Assamese†	*Ditto Bengali; Law.	Assamese.‡

* Translation only.

† Subject to re-examination in translation.

‡ Subject to re-examination in translation and dictation.

§ Translation and dictation only.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATUM.

The 11th September 1877.—In the Notification dated 4th September 1877, published in the last issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*, Part I, page 1196, regarding the amalgamation of the Rangoneah and Raojan Moonsifees of Chittagong, the words "13th August 1877" should be substituted for "13th instant."

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 11th September 1877.—An estimate, amounting to Rs. 24,486, for metalling Grey's Wharf from the Hooghly Bridge to Aheereetollah Ghât, having been submitted by the Port Commissioners with their Vice-Chairman's letter No. 2218, of the 7th September 1877, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the execution of the work under the provisions of Section 35 of Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 10th September 1877.—Under Section 2 of the District Road Cess Act, 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the cesses leviable under the said Act shall take effect in the district of Darjeeling from the 1st October 1877.

Under Section 70 of the aforesaid Act, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to determine that the month in which the District Committee shall meet to prepare estimates of income and expenditure for the cess year commencing on the 1st October 1877, as in the said section provided, shall be September 1877 in the said district.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF RUNGPORE.

The 8th September 1877.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Rungpore, under Section 74 of the Act, have determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the cess year commencing on the 1st October 1877 at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly :—

I. Six pies, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

		Yearly Cess.
		Rs. A. P.
Not less than Rs.	100, but less than Rs.	500 ... 1 0 0
,,	500, „	1,000 ... 3 0 0
„	1,000, „	2,000 ... 4 8 0
„	2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof	

of the estimated present value.

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee; if valued at Rs. 100 or more, to pay according to the rate above entered.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF DINAGEPORE.

The 8th September 1877.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Dinagepore have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the ensuing cess year commencing from the 1st October next at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly :—

I. Six pies, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

	Yearly Cess. Rs. A. P.
Not less than Rs. 100, but less than Rs. 500	... 1 0 0
" 500, " 1,000	... 3 0 0
" 1,000, " 2,000	... 4 8 0
" 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.	

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF MYMENSINGH.

The 8th September 1877.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act) that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Mymensingh have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the road cess year commencing from the 1st October 1877 at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly :—

I. Six pies, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

	Yearly Cess. Rs. A. P.
Not less than Rs. 100, but less than Rs. 500	... 1 0 0
" 500, " 1,000	... 3 0 0
" 1,000, " 2,000	... 4 8 0
" 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.	

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF BHAGULPORE.

The 10th September 1877.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Bhagulpore have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the road cess year commencing from the 1st October 1877 at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly :—

I. Six pies, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

	Yearly Cess. Rs. A. P.
Not less than Rs. 100, but less than Rs. 500	... 1 0 0
" 500, " 1,000	... 3 0 0
" 1,000, " 2,000	... 4 8 0
" 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.	

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF PURNEAH.

The 1st September 1877.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Purneah have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the road cess year commencing from the 1st October 1877 at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly:—

- I. Six pies, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.
- II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

	Yearly Cess.	Rs. A. P.
Not less than Rs. 100, but less than Rs. 500	... 1 0 0	
,, 500, „ 1,000	... 3 0 0	
„ 1,000, „ 2,000	... 4 8 0	
„ 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.		

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st September 1877.—Under Section 70 of the District Road Cess Act, 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to determine that the month in which the District Committee of Shahabad shall meet to prepare estimates of income and expenditure for the cess year commencing on the 1st October 1877, as in the said section provided, shall be September 1877 in the said district.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th September 1877.—Under Section 18, Act VI of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that from and after the 6th October next the limits of the Raojan Moonsif's jurisdiction in the district of Chittagong shall become conterminous with those of the Raojan thana, as extended in the notification of the Government of Bengal of the 13th August. From the same date the separate jurisdiction of the Moonsif of Rangoneah will be abolished, and he will become an Additional Moonsif of Raojan, but will ordinarily hold his court at Rangoneah.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th September 1877.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to sanction that the portion of the Seetakund Moonsifee remaining after the transfer of thana Mirkasrai to Noakholly, and which is now in the civil jurisdiction of Chittagong, shall be amalgamated with the Chittagong Town Chowkey; and also that the Moonsif of Seetakund be appointed an Additional Moonsif of the Town Chowkey of Chittagong, and do ordinarily hold his court at Kumira, with effect from the 6th October next.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

The 3rd September 1877.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following letter for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 6A, dated Cuttack, the 23rd August 1877.

From—The Superintendent of Telegraphs, Ganjam Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that a telegraph office was yesterday opened at False Point (Jambu location) for the receipt and despatch of messages.

For the present messages addressed to ships at the anchorage will be delivered by post from False Point.

[Second Publication.]

The 1st September 1877.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following Notification for general information. A. MACKENZIE,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 18.)

Bay of Bengal—Coast of Burma.

DESTRUCTION OF KRISHNA SHOAL LIGHT-HOUSE.

INFORMATION has been received that the above Screw-pile Light-house has been entirely washed away.

NOTICE.—Steamers must now trust entirely to the deep sea lead when rounding the Baragua Flats, never shoaling under 10 fathoms there or in rounding the Krishna.

When bound for Rangoon, after bringing Alguada Reef Light to bear north 5 miles off, an E. $\frac{2}{3}$ S. course for a distance of 55 miles should put the vessel into 10 fathoms (low water) at 5 miles off the Flats.

Should a current set the vessel only half a point in shore of her course, she will get depths of 10 fathoms when only 35 miles from Alguada Light. On the contrary, if strong ebbs from the Irrawaddy delta have swept her half a point off shore, she will not be able to get bottom without stopping the engines.

When well past the Krishna, do not shoal under 6 fathoms till China-Bakeer Light is visible.

[*The bearings are magnetic. Variation 2° 15' Easterly in 1877.*]

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, 27TH AUGUST 1877.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts—Gulf of Martaban, No. 823; Bay of Bengal, No. 70b; Indian Ocean, No. 748b; also Admiralty Light List, India, &c., page 16, No. 96; Marine Survey Department Light List, No. 87; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 498.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

[Second Publication.]

The 3rd September 1877.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following Notification for general information. A. MACKENZIE,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

(No. 17.)

India—Bay of Bengal.

INTERMEDIATE LIGHT-SHIP, ENTRANCE TO RIVER HOOGHLY.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 11 of 1877, issued from this Department, information has been received from the Government of Bengal that the "Intermediate" light-ship has been shifted from the position therein notified, and that, as a temporary or experimental measure, it is now placed in the following position:—

Lower Gasper Light-vessel	...	... N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 12 miles.
Centre Saugor Sand Buoy	...	... N. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. 5 miles.
Bell Buoy	...	... N. W. by N. $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles.
Upper Reef Buoy	...	... W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
Lower Reef Buoy	...	... S. by W. $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The vessel lies in $6\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms at low-water, and will exhibit the station lights as notified in the above referred to Notice.

[All bearings are magnetic. Variation $2^{\circ} 45' E.$]

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.*

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, Calcutta, 20th August 1877.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Hooghly River, No. 136a; Sea face of Sunderbuns, No. 138a, Palmyras Point to Chittagong, No. 1681; Bay of Bengal, No. 70a; Indian Marine Survey Chart No. 115; also Admiralty Light List (India), 1877; Indian Marine Survey Light List, 1877; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I., page 476.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the charts affected by it, and introduced into the sailing directions to which it relates.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 3rd September 1877.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 6, Act VIII of 1876 (the Native Passenger Ships' Act, 1876), it is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has fixed Calcutta, Chittagong, False Point, Balasore, Dhamra with Chandbally, and Pooree, to be ports from which native passenger ships shall proceed on voyages, or at which they shall discharge passengers.

The following officers, or any assistants authorized by them, have been appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to exercise or perform the powers and duties conferred or imposed by Sections 7, 8, 18, 20, and 36 of the above-cited Act:—

The Master-Attendant in Calcutta.
The Conservator of the Port in Chittagong.
The Harbour Master at False Point and Pooree.
The Harbour Master at Balasore and Chandbally.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

The 27th August 1877.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following notification for general information.

A. MACKENZIE,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 16.

Bay of Bengal, Coast of Tenasserim, Mergui Archipelago.

DANGEROUS ROCKS IN FORREST STRAIT.

The following information has been received from the Commander of the late S. S. *Kurrachee*, recently wrecked on a rocky patch off The Gregoys, in Forrest Strait, Mergui Archipelago.

A sunken rock (Kurrachee Rock), with only 5 feet on it at low water, lies in mid-channel in the following position:—

Centre of Large Gregory	...	...	W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.;	distant $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles.
South Gregory	...	...	S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. southerly;	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "
Turret Island	...	...	S. E. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.;	$7\frac{1}{4}$ "

The rock is a complete pinnacle with deep water close-to all round, 7 to 12 fathoms were obtained within a boat's length of the wreck, and 16 fathoms about 100 yards off.

Another sunken rock lies to the north of The Gregoys, and less than two miles to the westward of the beaten track, in the following position :—

Bold promontory of Sullivan's Island	...	...	W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.
North Gregory	...	...	S. E. by S. $\frac{1}{4}$ S.
Canister	...	...	N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N. northerly.

RICHELIEU ROCK OFF KOPAH INLET.

Captain Richelieu, of the Siamese Navy, reports a rock (Richelieu Rock) awash at low water, sometimes breaking heavily. It lies 13 miles due west of Hayes Island, or in lat. $9^{\circ} 20' 30''$ N., long. $98^{\circ} 6' 45''$ E. (Admiralty Chart).

NOTE.—As this Archipelago is only partially examined, and several rocks have recently been discovered, great caution is necessary in the navigation.

[The bearings are magnetic. Variation $2^{\circ} 15'$ Easterly in 1877.]

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, Supdt., Marine Survey of India.

The 17th August 1877.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts :—Mergui Archipelago No. 216a, and b: Bay of Bengal No. 70b, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 511.

If this notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the charts affected by it, and introduced into the sailing directions to which it relates.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

Dated 28th August 1877.

(1)

Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates, and Engineers of Vessels under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, by the following order in Council, dated the 27th June 1876, having been pleased to extend to the presidency of Bengal the provisions of section 8 of the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following rules for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency to, persons who intend to become masters, mates, and engineers of foreign-going vessels, for general information.

"AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR,

"The 27th day of June 1876.

"Present :

"THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

"WHEREAS by the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869, it is (among other things) enacted, that where the legislature of any British possession provides for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency to, persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British ships, and the Board of Trade report to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examination for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by order in Council—

"(1) to declare that the said certificates shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts:

"(2) to declare that all or any of the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates of competency granted under those Acts shall apply to the certificates referred to in the said order:

"(3) to impose such conditions and to make such regulations with respect to the said certificates, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, as to Her Majesty may seem fit, and to impose penalties, not exceeding fifty pounds, for the breach of such conditions and regulations.

"And that upon the publication in the *London Gazette* of any such order in Council as last aforesaid, the provisions therein contained shall, from a date to be mentioned for the purpose in such order, take effect as if they had been contained in the Act, and that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to revoke any order made as aforesaid.

"And whereas the Governor-General of India in Council has by an Act, entitled 'An Act for the Amendment of the law relating to Merchant Seamen, No. I of 1859,' and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council has by an Act, entitled 'The Steam Boat Survey Amendment Act of 1868,' provided for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency for foreign ships to, persons intending to act as masters, mates, or engineers on board British ships, which certificates are hereinafter denominated Colonial Certificates of Competency, and the Board of Trade have reported to Her Majesty that they are satisfied that the said examinations are so conducted as to be equally efficient as the examinations for the same purpose in the United Kingdom under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and that the certificates are granted on such principles as to show the like qualifications and competency as those granted under the said Acts, and are liable to be forfeited for the like reasons and in the like manner:

"Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers vested in Her by the said first recited Act by and with the advice and consent of Her Privy Council, is pleased—

"(1) to declare that the said Colonial Certificates of Competency granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the said British possession of Bengal shall be of the same force as if they had been granted under the said Acts:

"(2) to declare that all the provisions of the said Acts which relate to certificates of competency for the Foreign Trade granted under those Acts, except so much of the 139th section of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the 10th section of the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1862, as requires the delivery by the Board of Trade to any master, mate, or engineer of a copy of any certificate to which he appears to be entitled as therein mentioned, so much of the third paragraph of the 23rd section of the said last-mentioned Act as requires at the conclusion of a case relating to the cancelling or suspending of a certificate, such a certificate, if cancelled or suspended, to be forwarded to the Board of Trade, and the whole of the provisions of the 4th paragraph of the same section shall apply to such Colonial Certificates of Competency:

"(3) to impose and make the conditions and regulations following, numbered 1 to 10 respectively, with respect to the said Colonial Certificates of Competency, and to the use, issue, delivery, cancellation, and suspension thereof, and to impose for the breach of such conditions and regulations the penalties therein mentioned:—

"Form of Certificate."

"1. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be on parchment, and as nearly as possible similar in shape and form to the corresponding Certificate of Competency for the foreign trade granted by the Board of Trade under the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping.

"Name of possession to be inserted."

"2. Every such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall have the name of the said possession of Bengal inserted prominently on its face and back.

"Certificates to be numbered consecutively."

"3. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be numbered in consecutive order.

"Lists of certificates granted, cancelled, &c., to be sent to Registrar-General of Seamen."

"4. The Government of the said possession shall furnish the Registrar-General of Seamen in London from time to time with accurate lists of all such Colonial Certificates of Competency as may be granted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the said possession as aforesaid, or as may for any cause whatsoever be cancelled, suspended, renewed or re-issued, and shall also furnish him with duplicates of the applications for examination made by the persons to whom such certificates are granted.

"Three years' domicile or service necessary."

"5. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall be granted only to any person who for a period of three years immediately preceding his application for such colonial certificate, or for several periods amounting together to three years, the earliest of which shall have commenced within five years prior to such application, has been domiciled in, or has served in, a ship or ships registered in any part of Her Majesty's Indian dominions.

"Certificates of Competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

"Certificates not to be granted when former are cancelled."

"6. Such Colonial Certificates of Competency shall not be granted to any person who may have had a certificate, whether granted by the Board of Trade or by the Government of a British possession, cancelled or suspended under the provisions of the said Acts or of any Act for the time being in force in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, unless the period of suspension has expired, or unless intimation has been received from the Board of Trade, or the Government by whom the cancelled or suspended certificate was originally granted, to the effect that no objection to the grant of such Colonial Certificate is known to exist, or unless a new certificate has been granted to him by such Board or Government; and in the last-named event no such Colonial Certificate of Competency shall be for a higher grade than the certificate so last granted as aforesaid.

"Colonial certificates of competency granted contrary to this regulation shall be regarded as improperly granted.

"Certificates improperly granted may be cancelled without formal investigation."

"7. Any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which appears from information subsequently acquired, or otherwise, to have been improperly granted, whether in the above or in any other respect, may be cancelled by the Lieutenant-Governor of the said possession, or by the Board of Trade in the United Kingdom, without any formal investigation, under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," and the holder of such certificate shall thereupon deliver it to the Board of Trade or the Lieutenant-Governor of the said possession, or as they or either of them may direct, and in default thereof shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, in the United Kingdom, or five hundred rupees in India, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

"Cancellation, &c., of a Certificate shall involve cancellation of all the other Certificates possessed by its owner."

"8. Every decision with respect to the cancellation or suspension of a certificate pronounced by any Board, naval or other court, or tribunal under the provisions of the said Acts, shall extend equally to all the Colonial Certificates at the time possessed by the person in respect of whom the decision is made, as well as to all certificates granted to him under any of the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping, and whether such certificates be specified in such decision or not.

"Certificates believed to be fraudulent may be demanded."

"9. Any officer of the Board of Trade, or the Registrar-General of Seamen, or any of his officers or a superintendent of a mercantile marine office, or a consular officer, or duly appointed shipping officer in a British possession, may demand the delivery to him of any such Colonial Certificate of Competency which he has reason to believe has been improperly issued, or is forged, altered, cancelled, or suspended, or to which the person using it is not justly entitled, and may detain such certificate for a reasonable period for the purpose of making inquiries respecting such issue, forgery, alteration, cancellation, suspension, or possession; and any person who, without reasonable cause, neglects or refuses to comply with such demand shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or two hundred rupees, which shall be recoverable in the same manner as penalties imposed by the Acts relating to Merchant Shipping are thereby made recoverable.

"Suspended Certificates to be re-issued only by Colony by which originally granted."

"10. Any such Colonial Certificates of Competency which has from any cause been cancelled or suspended, whether by a tribunal in Bengal or elsewhere, shall be renewed or re-issued only by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

* * * This order shall take effect in the said possession of Bengal from and after the date hereof.

"C. L. PEEL."

INTRODUCTORY RULES.

I. CANDIDATES are to apply to the Master Attendant for the application paper to be examined, form EXN2. The printed instructions contained on it are to be strictly attended to, to prevent delay; it should be returned with testimonials as early as possible, when each form will be numbered consecutively, and the candidate informed of the date and hour he is to appear for examination.

II. Candidates are required to appear punctually at the time appointed for examination.

III. Candidates undergoing examination will be allowed only the books and paper found for their use; any infraction of this rule will subject the offender to all the penalties of a failure.

IV. Candidates spoiling or defacing any of the books belonging to the Board will be required to replace such books: examination papers will be detained till this is done; further, the defaced books will not be removed.

V. Candidates discovered in copying from another, or affording assistance, or giving information, or in any way communicating with another, will be subject to a failure.

VI. Candidates will not be allowed slates or waste paper to work their problems on.

VII. Candidates will not be allowed to leave the room until they have handed in their papers.

VIII. Candidates will be allowed to work out the problems by the methods and tables they have been accustomed to use. The time allotted is five hours; if then unfinished, they have failed.

IX. Candidates will use the hourly difference given in the Nautical Almanac to correct the declination and equation of time. Corrections by inspection, such as tables IX, XI, and XXI of Norie's Epitome, and as given in many works on navigation, will not be allowed: every correction must appear on the examination papers.

X. Candidates will bring their answers to all problems within one mile of position of correct results:—in finding the longitude by chronometer the logarithms used in finding the hour angle should be taken out for seconds of arc; in all other problems the logarithms to the nearest minute will be sufficiently correct.

XI. Candidates are enjoined to request their Commanders, when granting them testimonials, to note character, sobriety, experience, ability, and conduct during the time they may have served with such Commander; and applicants not producing them will not be examined.

XII. Testimonials of service of foreigners, and of British seamen serving in foreign ships, must be confirmed either by the Consul of the country to which the ship belongs, or by some recognized official of that country, or by some creditable person on the spot having personal knowledge of the facts requiring to be established; and

XIII. In cases where there is doubt, the applicants will have to prove to the Master Attendant, by the articles of the ship or official log-book, the verification of their services, or they will not be considered qualified.

XIV. Candidates will not be considered qualified unless they can prove themselves to have been domiciled in India for at least three years.

FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS.

Rules for Qualifications.

A Second Mate must be seventeen years of age, and must have served four years at sea.

An Only Mate must be nineteen years of age, and have served five years at sea.

A First Mate must be nineteen years of age, and have served five years at sea, of which one year must have been as either Second or Only Mate.

A Master must be twenty-one years of age, and have served six years at sea, of which one year must have been as First Mate and one year as Second Mate.

Rules for examination.

1. THE forms used in working the various problems in navigation will be in all essentials *fac similes* of those in use by the Board of Trade.

2. The Examiners will inscribe on candidates' examination papers the words "passed" or "failure."

3. If a candidate fails in navigation three times, he will be turned back for three months; should he fail in seamanship, he will not be re-examined until after a lapse of six months. In all cases of failure the candidate must be re-examined *de novo*.

4. A Second Mate, in navigation, must write a legible hand and understand the first five rules in arithmetic and the use of logarithms. He must be able to work a day's work complete, including bearings and distance of the port he is bound to by Mercator's sailing, to correct the sun's declination for longitude, to find the latitude by meridian altitude of the sun, and to work such other easy problems of a like nature as may be put to him. He must understand the use of the sextant, be able to observe with it and read off the arc. He must be acquainted with the International Code of Signals for the use of all nations.

In seamanship, he must give satisfactory answers as to the rigging and unrigging of ships, stowing of holds, &c.; must understand the measurement of the log-line, glass, and lead-line; be conversant with the rule of the road as regards both steamers and sailing vessels, and the lights and fog-signals carried by them.

5. An Only Mate, in navigation, must, in addition to the qualifications required for a Second Mate, be able to observe and calculate the amplitude of the sun and deduce the variation of the compass therefrom, and be able to find the longitude by chronometer by the usual methods: he must know how to lay off the place of the ship on the chart, both by bearing of known objects and by latitude and longitude; he must be able to determine the error of a sextant, and to adjust it; also to find the time of high-water from the known time at full and change.

In seamanship, in addition to what is required for a Second Mate, he must know how to moor and unmoor and to keep a clear anchor; to carry out an anchor, to stow a hold, and to make the requisite entries in the ship's log-book. He will also be questioned as to his knowledge of the use and management of the mortar and rocket-lines in the case of the stranding of a vessel, as explained in the official log-book.

6. A First Mate, in navigation, must, in addition to the qualifications required for an Only Mate, be able to observe azimuths and compute the variation, to compare chronometers and keep their rates, and find the longitude by them from an observation of the sun, to work the latitude by a single altitude of the sun of the meridian, and be able to use and adjust the sextant by the sun. He will also give written answers to as many questions under the head of definitions as the Examiners may mark for that purpose.

In seamanship, in addition to the qualifications required for an Only Mate, a more extensive knowledge of seamanship will be required, as to the shifting of large spars and sails, managing a ship in stormy weather, taking in and making sail, shifting yards and masts, &c., getting heavy weights, anchors, &c., in and out, casting a ship on a lee-shore, and securing the masts in the event of accident to the bowsprit.

7. A Master; in navigation, in addition to the qualifications required for a First Mate, must be able to find the latitude by a star, &c. He will be asked questions as to the nature of the attraction of the ship's iron upon the compasses, and as to the method of determining it; he will be examined in so much of the tides as is necessary to enable him to shape a course, and to compare his soundings with the depths marked on the chart; he will also, in addition to giving written answers to questions on definitions, give written answers to at least eight of the questions in form EXN7.

In seamanship, in addition to the qualifications required for a First Mate, he will be examined as to his competency to construct jury-rudders and rafts, and as to his resources for the preservation of the ship's crew in the event of wreck. He must possess a sufficient knowledge of what is required to be done by law as to entry and discharge, and the management of his crew, and as to penalties and entries to be made in the official log-book, and of a knowledge of the measures for preventing and checking the outbreak of scurvy on boardship. He will be questioned as to his knowledge of invoice, charter party, Lloyd's Agents, and as to the nature of bottomry, and he must be acquainted with the leading lights of the coast and channels he has been accustomed to navigate or which he is going to use.

The fees to be paid by candidates for certificates of competency for foreign-going ships will be—for Second Mate ten rupees, First Mate and Only Mate, if previously possessing an inferior certificate, five rupees, if not, ten rupees; Master twenty rupees on their applying to the Master Attendant for the form EXN2; and in the event of the candidate failing to pass, half the fee he has paid will be returned to him with his testimonials, on his producing to the Clerk, Local Marine Board, form EXN17, which will be given him by the Examiners. If the candidate passes, he will have given him form EXN16, on which he will get his certificate of competency, together with his testimonials, from the Master Attendant. The fee for the renewal of any certificate will be five rupees.

Voluntary Examination in Steam.

Masters, First and Only Mates, who are possessed of a certificate of competency, or entitled to such certificates, will be allowed voluntary examinations in the practical knowledge of the use and working of the steam-engine. Any Master or Mate desirous to be examined in steam must deliver to the Master Attendant a statement, in writing, to that effect upon form of application EXN2; if the applicant has a certificate of competency, such certificate must be delivered with his statement; if he is about to pass an examination for a certificate of competency at the same time, the applications should be sent in together.

The examination will be *vivæ voce* and extend to general knowledge of the practical use and working of the steam engine, and the various valves, fittings, and pieces of machinery connected with it. Intricate theoretical questions on calculations of horse power, or area of cylinders and valves, or any of the more difficult questions which appertain to steam-engines and boilers, will not be asked. The examination, in fact, will be confined to such questions as a Master of a steam-vessel may be called on to perform in a case of death, incapacity, or delinquency of the Engineers. If the applicant fails to answer some few of the questions, but shall, in the opinion of the Examiner, have a sufficient knowledge to perform the work in view, the Examiner shall exercise his discretion as to whether he has a sufficient knowledge or not. The Examiner will provide drawings and working sections, on a sufficiently large scale, of the various parts of a steam-engine and of the valves and slides, &c., as may be necessary, and will require the applicant to make use of them in giving his answers to the various questions; should an opportunity offer, the applicant will be permitted, under the guidance of the Examiner, to start and stop the engines of some vessel which may have steam up. A fee of ten rupees must be paid by the applicant for his examination in steam. If he fails, his certificate will be returned to him, but no part of his fee will be returned. If he passes, the form EXN16 will be given him, and the Master Attendant will write the words "passed in steam," with date, place, and number on the certificate and its counterpart; the former, with testimonials, will be returned to the applicant.

Examination of Engineers.

Certificates of competency will be granted to those persons who pass the requisite examination and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions.

2. The same introductory rules are to be observed by Engineers in making application to be examined, and in forwarding testimonials, &c., &c., &c., as in the case of applications by Masters and Mates.

For a Certificate of Competency as Second Class Engineer.

A candidate must be twenty-one years of age.

A.—He must have completed the usual apprenticeship on shore and have been employed two years as an Engineer or Engine-driver, at least one year of which must have been at sea in the engine-room of a steamer.

B.—He must be able to give a description of the boilers, and the method of staying them, together with the use and management of the different valves, cocks, pipes, and connections.

C.—He must be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement of part of the machinery, or of a total break-down.

D.—He must understand the use of the barometer, thermometer, hydrometer, and salinometer.

E.—He must state the cause, effects, and usual remedies for incrustation and corrosion.

F.—He must write a legible hand and understand the first five rules of arithmetic and decimals.

G.—He must be able to pass a creditable examination as to the various constructions of paddle and screw-engines in general use, and as to the details of the different working parts, external and internal, with the use of each part.

H.—He must be able to make rough working drawings of the different parts of the engines and boilers.

For a Certificate of Competency as First Class Engineer.

A candidate must be twenty-two years of age, and in addition to the qualifications required of a Second Class Engineer—

A.—He must have served at sea for not less than one year in the capacity of a Second Class Engineer with a Second Class Engineer's certificate, or in a higher capacity.

B.—He must be able to make rough working drawings of the different parts of the engines and boilers.

C.—He must also be able to take off and calculate indicator diagrams.

D.—He must be conversant with surface condensation, superheating, and the working of steam expansively.

E.—He must also be conversant with the principles of the different kinds of compound engines.

F.—He must be able to calculate safety-valve pressures and the strength of the boiler.

G.—He must be able to explain the method of testing and altering the setting of the slide valves, and of testing the fairness of the paddle and screw shafts, and of adjusting them.

H.—He must be able to state the general proportions borne by the principal parts of the machinery to each other.

In addition to the above, every candidate will have to prove by his testimonials his service, character, sobriety, experience, ability, and conduct; and no candidate not showing his character for sobriety will be allowed to pass on any pretext whatever.

Examination and Fees.

The *vivā voce* examination will be directed specially to the foregoing points, and also to the duties and business of an Engineer generally.

2. If the candidate passes the *vivā voce* examination creditably, a set of questions will be given him to work out.

3. A candidate will be allowed six hours to work out these questions, according to the methods he has accustomed to use; and

A.—If at the expiration of the time allowed he has correctly worked out the whole of the questions set him, he will be declared to have passed.

B.—If at the expiration of the time allowed he has not worked out the whole of the questions set him, but if the result of the *vivā voce* examination, taken in connection with the answers to such of the questions as he has worked out, are sufficient to satisfy the Examiners that the applicant is competent, he will be declared to have passed.

C.—In other cases he will be declared to have failed.

4. If the applicant passes he will receive form EXN16 from the Examiners, on which he will get his certificate of competency, with his testimonials, from the Master Attendant. If the applicant fails, half the fee will be returned to him by the clerk on his producing form EXN17, which will be given him by the Examiner. Applicants may be re-examined *de novo* after a lapse of three months.

5. The fees are as follows, viz for second class certificate of competency, fifteen rupees; first class certificate of competency, twenty rupees. The fee for the renewal of any certificate will be five rupees.

(2.)

Revised Rules for the Examination of, and grant of Certificates of Competency to, Masters, Mates, and Engineers of Vessels under the Indian Acts.

IN supersession of the rules published at page 1887 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 28th July 1869, and at page 1817 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of 11th October 1871, the following revised rules under section 10 of Act I of 1859, passed by the Legislative Council of the Government of India, for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency to, persons who intend to become Masters and Mates of Home trade ships, or who wish to procure certificates of service, and under section 8 of Act I of 1868, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, for the examination of, and grant of certificates of competency to, persons who intend to become Engineers of steamers, are published for general information.

GENERAL.

1. WHEN a home trade ship is engaged in voyages that require a knowledge of navigation on the part of the Master and Mates, they must hold certificates of competency under the rules applying to foreign trade ships. The following rules apply only to the Masters and Mates of ships making local coasting voyages:—

Rules for Home Trade Coasting Ships.

I. CANDIDATES are to apply to the Master Attendant for the application paper to be examined, form EXN2. The printed instructions contained on it are to be strictly attended to, to prevent delay; it should be returned with testimonials as early as possible, when each form will be numbered consecutively, and the candidate informed of the date and hour he is to appear for examination.

II. Candidates are required to appear punctually at the time appointed for examination.

III. Candidates undergoing examination will be allowed only the books and paper found for their use; any infraction of this rule will subject the offender to all the penalties of a failure.

IV. Candidates spoiling or defacing any of the books belonging to the Board will be required to replace such books; examination papers will be detained till this is done; further, the defaced books will not be removed.

V. Candidates discovered in copying from another, or affording assistance, or giving information, or in any way communicating with another, will be subject to a failure.

VI. Candidates will not be allowed slates or waste paper to work their problems on.

VII. Candidates will not be allowed to leave the room until they have handed in their papers.

VIII. Candidates will be allowed to work out the problems by the methods and tables they have been accustomed to use. The time allotted is five hours; if then unfinished, they have failed.

IX. Candidates will use the hourly difference given in the Nautical Almanac to correct the declination and equation of time. Corrections by inspection, such as tables IX, XI, and XXI of Norie's Epitome, and as given in many works on navigation, will not be allowed: every correction must appear on the examination papers.

X. Candidates will bring their answers to all problems within one mile of position of correct results: in finding the longitude by chronometer the logarithms used in finding the hour angle should be taken out for seconds of arc; in all other problems the logarithms to the nearest minute will be sufficiently correct.

XI. Candidates are enjoined to request their Commanders, when granting them testimonials, to note character, sobriety, experience, ability, and conduct during the time they may have served with such Commander; and applicants not producing them will not be examined.

XII. Testimonials of service of foreigners and of British seaman serving in foreign ships must be confirmed either by the Consul of the country to which the ship belongs, or by some recognized official of that country, or by some creditable person on the spot, having personal knowledge of the facts requiring to be established; and

XIII. In cases where there is doubt, the applicants will have to prove to the Master Attendant, by the articles of the ship or official log-book, the verification of their services, or they will not be considered qualified.

* *Qualifications and Rules for Examination for Certificates of Competency for Home Trade Passenger Ships.*

A MATE must be nineteen years of age, and must have served four years in a home trade or other vessel; he must write a legible hand and understand the first four rules in arithmetic; he must know and understand the rule of the road, and describe and show that he understands the Admiralty Regulations as to lights and fog-signals; he must be able to take a bearing by compass, and prick off the ship's course on a chart; he must know the marks on the lead-line and be able to mark and heave the log; and he must possess a knowledge of handling a sailing vessel.

A Master must be twenty-one years of age, and must have served six years in the home trade or other vessels, of which one year must have been as mate of a home trade vessel.

In addition to the qualifications required for a Mate, he must show that he is capable of navigating a ship along any coast,—for which purpose he will be required to draw upon a chart produced by the Examiners the courses and distances he will run along shore from headland to headland,—and to give, in writing, the courses and distances corrected for variation and the bearings of the head-lands and lights, and to show when the courses should be altered either to clear any danger or to adapt it to the coast. He must understand how to make his soundings according to the state of the tide, and he must be acquainted with the lights of the coast and channels he has been accustomed to navigate, or those which he is going to use. He will further be required to handle a sailing vessel. He will also be questioned as to his knowledge of the use and management of the mortar and rocket-lines in the case of the stranding of a vessel, as explained in the official log-book.

Note.—The International Code of Signals will form part of every candidate's examination in navigation, and the Examiners will have a small set of flags, &c., for use in the Board room.

The fees to be paid by candidates for certificates of competency for home trade passenger ships, will be for Mate five rupees and for Master ten rupees, on their applying to the Master Attendant for the form EXN2; and in the event of the candidate failing to pass, half the fee he has paid will be returned to him with his testimonials, on his producing to the Clerk, Local Marine Board, form EXN17, which will be given him by the Examiners. If the candidate passes, he will have given him form EXN16, on which he will get his certificates of competency, together with his testimonials, from the Master-Attendant.

Voluntary Examination in Steam.

Masters, First and Only Mates, who are possessed of a certificate of competency, or entitled to such certificates, will be allowed voluntary examinations in the practical knowledge of the use and working of the steam-engine. Any Master or Mate desirous to be examined in steam must deliver to the Master-Attendant a statement, in writing, to that effect upon form of

application EXN2: if the applicant has a certificate of competency, such certificate must be delivered with his statement; if he is about to pass an examination for a certificate of competency at the same time, the applications should be sent in together.

The examination will be *viva voce* and extend to general knowledge of the practical use and working of the steam-engine, and the various valves, fittings, and pieces of machinery connected with it. Intricate theoretical questions on calculations of horse-power, or area of cylinders and valves, or any of the more difficult questions which appertain to steam-engines and boilers, will not be asked. The examination, in fact, will be confined to such questions as a Master of a steam-vessel may be called on to perform in case of death, incapacity, or delinquency of the Engineers. If the applicant fails to answer some few of the questions, but shall, in the opinion of the Examiner, have a sufficient knowledge to perform the work in view, the Examiner shall exercise his discretion as to whether he has a sufficient knowledge or not. The Examiner will provide drawings and working sections, on a sufficiently large scale, of the various parts of a steam-engine and of the valves and slides, &c., as may be necessary, and will require the applicant to make use of them in giving his answers to the various questions; should an opportunity offer, the applicant will be permitted, under the guidance of the Examiner, to start and stop the engines of some vessel which may have steam up. A fee of ten rupees must be paid by the applicant for his examination in steam. If he fails, his certificate will be returned to him, but no part of his fee will be returned. If he passes, the form EXN16 will be given him and the Master-Attendant will write the words "passed in steam," with date, place, and number on the certificate and its counterpart; the former, with testimonials, will be returned to the applicant.

Certificates of Service.

Act I of 1859, Section 12.—Certificates of service, differing in form from certificates of competency, shall be granted as follows (that is to say):—

(1) Every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served as Master in the British Merchant Service, or as Master of any foreign-going ship registered under Act X of 1841, or who has attained or shall attain the rank of Lieutenant, Master, Passed Mate or Second Mate, or any higher rank in the service of Her Majesty or of the Indian Government, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as Master of foreign-going ships.

(2) Every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served as Mate in the British Merchant Service, or as Maté of any such ship as aforesaid, shall be entitled to a certificate of service as Mate for foreign-going ships.

(3) Every person who, before the passing of this Act, has served as Master or Mate of a home trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall be entitled to a certificate of service as Master or Mate (according to such previous service) for such home trade ship.

And each of such certificates of service shall contain particulars of the name and of the length and nature of the previous service of the person to whom it is delivered; and the local Government, or such other authority (Master-Attendant) as aforesaid, shall deliver such certificates of service to the various persons respectively entitled thereto, upon their proving themselves to have attained such rank or to have served as aforesaid, and upon their giving a full and satisfactory account of the particulars aforesaid.

Section 13.—No foreign-going ship or home trade ship of a burden exceeding three hundred tons shall go to sea from any port in India, unless the Master, and one officer besides the Master, have obtained and possess valid and appropriate certificates either of competency or service under this Act or under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854; and whoever, having been engaged to serve as Master or Mate, goes to sea as aforesaid as such Master or Mate without being at the time entitled to, and possessed of, such a certificate as hereinbefore required, and whoever employs any person as such Master or Mate without ascertaining that he is at the time entitled and possessed of such certificate, shall for each offence be liable to a penalty of five hundred rupees.

Section 14.—Every certificate of competency for a foreign-going ship shall be deemed to be of a higher grade than the corresponding certificate for a home trade ship, and shall entitle the lawful holder thereof to go to sea in the corresponding grade in such last-mentioned ship; but no certificate for a home trade ship shall entitle the holder to go to sea as Master or Mate of a foreign-going ship.

Section 15.—All certificates, whether of competency or service, shall be made in duplicate, and one part shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate, and the other shall be kept and recorded as the local Government shall direct (by Master-Attendant). A note of all orders made for cancelling, suspending, altering, or otherwise affecting any certificate in pursuance of the powers herein contained shall be entered in the record of certificates.

Section 16.—Whenever any Master or Mate proves to the satisfaction of the local Government, or such other authority as aforesaid, that he has, without fault on his part, lost or been deprived of any certificate already granted to him, a copy of the certificate to which, by the record so kept as aforesaid, he appears to be entitled shall be delivered to him and shall have all the effect of the original.

The fee for a certificate of service, or the renewal of any certificate, will be five rupees.

Examination of Engineers.

- No steam-vessel shall obtain a clearance to proceed to sea for any port in British India, and no steam-vessel shall ply on any of the rivers or waters within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and no steam-vessel coming within the meaning of this Act

(Act I of 1868, B.C.) or of Act V of 1862 (B.C.), shall be permitted to run or ply without having in charge of the engines thereof an Engineer possessing a certificate of competency or a certificate of service, provided that small river steam-boats or ferry steamers, with engines not exceeding 50 nominal horse-power, shall be permitted to run or ply on condition of having in charge of their engines a certificated native engine-driver.

2. Certificates of competency will be granted to those persons who pass the requisite examination and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions.

3. The same introductory rules are to be observed by Engineers in making application to be examined, and in forwarding testimonials, &c., &c., &c., as in the case of applications by Masters and Mates.

For a Certificate of Competency as Native Engine-driver.

I. SUCH certificates of competency will be granted only to those persons who possess the qualifications hereinafter detailed and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions.

II. Applications for such certificates of competency are to be made to the Master-Attendant, who will appoint Examiners to test the qualifications of candidates under the following rules.

III. A candidate for a certificate of competency under these rules must have attained the age of twenty-two years.

IV. He must have been three years principal native serang or tindal in the engine-room of a steamer; or have been for three years in charge of the engine of a factory or mill under a European manager or Engineer, as well as one year principal native serang or tindal in the engine-room of a steamer under a certificated Engineer.

V. He must pass a *vivd voce* examination before the Board of Examiners as to the working of an engine and the use of its different parts.

VI. He must have the testimonial, shown in one of the appendices to this code of rules, filled up by the Engineer with whom he has last served, or his other testimonials must contain all the particulars therein required.

VII. He must be able to show his practical qualifications by one week's trial in a Government steamer, after fulfilling the other tests to which he will be subjected.

VIII. The fee for examination under these rules will be fifteen rupees, and the amount must be remitted with the application to the Master-Attendant. If a candidate fails, half the fee he has paid will be returned to him by the Master-Attendant.

IX. Such certificates will be granted by the Master-Attendant in the form prescribed in one of the appendices to this code.

X. In case of failure, candidates may be re-examined *de novo* after a lapse of six months, if the past examination showed that they might reasonably be expected to qualify.

For a Certificate of Competency as Second Class Engineer.

A candidate must be twenty-one years of age.

A.—He must have completed the usual apprenticeship on shore and have been employed two years as an Engineer or Engine-driver, at least one year of which must have been at sea in the engine-room of a steamer.

B.—He must be able to give a description of the boilers and the method of staving them, together with the use and management of the different valves, cocks, pipes, and connections.

C.—He must be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of derangement of part of the machinery, or of a total break-down.

D.—He must understand the use of the barometer, thermometer, hydrometer, and salinometer.

E.—He must state the cause, effects, and usual remedies for incrustation and corrosion.

F.—He must write a legible hand and understand the first five rules of arithmetic and decimals.

G.—He must be able to pass a creditable examination as to the various constructions of paddle and screw engines in general use, and as to the details of the different working parts, external and internal, with the use of each part.

H.—He must be able to make rough working drawings of the different parts of the engines and boilers.

For a Certificate of Competency as First Class Engineer.

A candidate must be twenty-two years of age, and in addition to the qualifications required of a Second Class Engineer—

A.—He must have served at sea for not less than one year in the capacity of a Second Class Engineer with a Second Class Engineer's certificate, or in a higher capacity.

B.—He must be able to make rough working drawings of the different parts of the engines and boilers.

C.—He must also be able to take off and calculate indicator diagrams.

D.—He must be conversant with surface condensation, superheating, and the working of steam expansively.

E.—He must also be conversant with the principles of the different kinds of compound engines.

F.—He must be able to calculate safety-valve pressures and the strength of the boiler.

G.—He must be able to explain the method of testing and altering the setting of the slide valves, and of testing the fairness of the paddle and screw shafts, and of adjusting them.

H.—He must be able to state the general proportions borne by the principal parts of the machinery to each other.

In addition to the above, every candidate will have to prove by his testimonials his service, character, sobriety, experience, ability, and conduct; and no candidate not showing his character for sobriety will be allowed to pass on any pretext whatever.

For a Certificate of Competency as a Voluntary Extra First Class Engineer.

1. A candidate for this, the highest grade of certificate granted by the Bengal Government, must be in possession of a first class certificate of competency.

2. He must possess a thorough knowledge of the construction and working of marine engines and boilers in all their parts, and be so far acquainted with the elements of theoretical mechanics as to comprehend the general principles of the working of the machine.

3. He must understand how to apply the indicator and draw the proper conclusions from the diagrams.

4. He must be acquainted with the principles of expansion, and able to prove, or at least to illustrate, the use of the expansion gear.

5. He must be able to draw rough sketches of any part of the machinery, with figured dimensions, fit to work from.

Examination and Fees.

1. The *vivā voce* examination will be directed specially to the foregoing points, and also to the duties and business of an Engineer generally.

2. If the candidate passes the *vivā voce* examination creditably, a set of questions will be given him to work out.

3. A candidate will be allowed six hours to work out these questions, according to the methods he is accustomed to use; and

A.—If at the expiration of the time allowed he has correctly worked out the whole of the questions set him, he will be declared to have passed.

B.—If at the expiration of the time allowed he has not worked out the whole of the questions set him, but if the result of the *vivā voce* examination, taken in connection with the answers to such of the questions as he has worked out, are sufficient to satisfy the Examiner that the applicant is competent, he will be declared to have passed.

C.—In other cases he will be declared to have failed.

4. If the applicant passes, he will receive form EXN16 from the Examiners, on which he will get his certificate of competency, with his testimonials, from the Master Attendant. If the applicant fails, half the fee will be returned to him by the Clerk on his producing form EXN17, which will be given him by the Examiner. Applicants may be re-examined *de novo* after a lapse of three months.

5. The fees are as follows, viz. for second class certificate of competency fifteen rupees; first class certificate of competency twenty rupees; voluntary extra first class certificate of competency thirty rupees. The fee for a certificate of service, or the renewal of any certificate, will be five rupees.

Certificate of Service.

Every person being twenty-two years of age, who, before the passing of this Act (Act I of 1868), has served for not less than one year as First or Only Engineer in any steam-vessel, or who has attained, or shall attain, the rank of First Assistant Engineer in the service of Her Majesty, provided he has not been dismissed for drunkenness or other gross misconduct, shall be entitled to a certificate of service.

(3)

Rules for the Appointment of a Board for the Examination of Masters, Mates, and Engineers of Vessels.

THE following rules for the appointment of a qualified Board for the examination of Masters, Mates, and Engineers of vessels, which have received the approval of the Governor-General in Council and were published by this Government in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 31st May 1876, are republished for general information.

RULES.

THE Examination Board for conducting the examinations for granting certificates of competency to seamen shall be constituted as follows:—

1. Senior officer of the Royal Navy present, for the time being, at the head-quarters of the Marine Survey Department, shall be *ex-officio* Examiner in navigation, provided that he be an officer of the navigating branch of the Royal Navy, and of not lower rank than a Staff Lieutenant.

2. (a)—The Examiners in seamanship shall be three experienced masters who have been recently in successful command of merchant vessels. These may be selected either from the commanders of vessels lying in the port of Calcutta or from the surveyors of shipping in the port.

(b)—They shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the nomination of the Master-Attendant.

(c)—The permanent President of the Seamanship Examiners shall be the Deputy Master-Attendant.

3. (a)—Three Engineers shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the nomination of the Chief Engineer of the Dockyard, as Examiners in steam. These will usually be selected from the Superintending Engineers of the different steam companies in the port.

(b)—The Chief Engineer of the Dockyard shall be the permanent President of the Engineer Examiners.

4. The examinations shall be held quarterly, on the first Monday of January, April, July, and October, or on the first open day thereafter, if the day fixed should be an authorized holiday.—

5. The Examiners shall receive the following fees for each examination:—

	Rs.
Seamanship Examiners ... ... ...	... 32 each.
Engineer Examiners ... ... ...	... 32 ,,

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF BALASORE.

The 25th August 1877.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Balasore have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act at the maximum rates for the ensuing road cess year. The cesses payable in the Balasore district for the year beginning with the 1st October 1877 will therefore be at the following rates:—

I. Six pies, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops:—

Dwelling-houses estimated to be of the present value of—

	Yearly Cess. Rs. A. P.
Not less than Rs. 100, but less than Rs. 500	... 1 0 0
" 500, " 1,000	... 3 0 0
" 1,000, " 2,000	... 4 8 0
" 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.	... 1 0 0

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

ROAD CESS NOTIFICATION.

DISTRICT OF MOZUFFERPORE.

The 28th August 1877.—It is notified, under Section 75 of Act X (B.C.) of 1871 (the District Road Cess Act), that the Road Cess Committee of the district of Mozufferpore have, under Section 74 of the Act, determined to levy the cesses under that Act for the ensuing cess year commencing from 1st October 1877 at the following rates, being the maximum rates, and the said rates are published accordingly:—

I. Six pies, or two pice, on every rupee of the annual value of lands under Part II of the Act.

II. The following rates on non-agricultural houses and shops estimated to be of the present value of—

	Yearly Cess. Rs. A. P.
Not less than Rs. 100, but less than Rs. 500	... 1 0 0
" 500, " 1,000	... 3 0 0
" 1,000, " 2,000	... 4 8 0
" 2,000 and upwards, Rs. 3 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof of the estimated present value.	... 1 0 0

Shops and buildings used for purposes of trade, whose estimated present value is more than Rs. 25 and less than Rs. 100, to pay a yearly tax of one rupee.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 1st September 1877.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. to compensate Nafar Dangar and Dharam Rae, ghatwals, for service lands previously taken up for the road from Bankoora to Taldangra, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land in the village of Dubrakone, pergunnah Bishenpore, thana Onda, zillah Bankoora, measuring, more or less, 4 beeghas 16 cottahs 1 chittack of standard measurement, and bounded on the north by Patuahir mouzah; south by homestead lands of Dubrakone; east by Dhandha and Distimali mouzahs; and west by public road from Bankoora to Taldangra, is required within the aforesaid village of Dubrakone.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 1st September 1877.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. to compensate Sudharam Mal, ghatwal, for service land previously taken up for the road from Bankoora to Taldangra, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land in the village of Khajuri, pergunnah Bishenpore, thana Onda, zillah Bankoora, measuring, more or less, 3 beeghas 12 cottahs 6 chittacks of standard measurement, and bounded on the north by Soodam Mal's chakran land; south by Ramkanaye and Mohun Chakrabutty's jamai lands; east by Ramkanaye Chakrabutty's debattar lands; and west by Soodam Mal's chakran land, is required within the aforesaid village of Khajuri.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 1st September 1877.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. to compensate Joykrista Laik, ghatwal, for service land previously taken up for the road from Bankoora to Taldangra, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land in the village of Taldangra, Patee-Shibkanali, pergunnah Bishenpore, thana Onda, zillah Bankoora, measuring, more or less, 3 beeghas 14 cottahs 8 chittacks of standard measurement, and bounded on the north by Tarnli Band mouzah; south by ghatwali lands; east by Rookini Khal and ghatwali lands; and west by a cart track, is required within the aforesaid village of Taldangra, Patee-Shibkanali.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 1st September 1877.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. to compensate Jagar Nath Bauri and Tara Chand Banerji, ghatwals, for service lands previously taken up for the road from Bankoora to Taldangra, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land in the village of Matardang, pergunnah Bishenpore, thana and zillah Bankoora, measuring, more or less, 3 beeghas 3 cottahs 15 chittacks of standard measurement, and bounded on the north by Deymooraree māt; south by Ballahhee tank; east by Moora mouzah; and west by ghatwali lands of Nokun mouzah, is required within the aforesaid village of Matardang.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4738A.

The 30th August 1877.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Baboo Ram Chandra Gir Goshai of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate in the district of Bogra.

The 6th September 1877.—Baboo Nilmadhub Roy, Moonsif of Nattore, Rajshahye, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder Station of that district.

The 8th September 1877.—Mr. J. G. Ritchie, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Bettiah division of the Chumparun district, is appointed, under the provisions of Section 3, Act II of 1869, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

The 10th September 1877.—Baboo Kalidhan Chatterjee, B.L., is appointed to officiate as Moonsif of Satkaneah, in the district of Chittagong, from the re-opening of the Civil Courts after the ensuing Dusserah vacation, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Puddo Lochun Dass, or until further orders.

Baboo Mothoora Nath Gupta, Subordinate Judge, temporarily deputed to Moorshedabad, is appointed to be Second Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, and to be also Subordinate Judge of Noakhelly.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Pal, Subordinate Judge of Bankoora, temporarily deputed to Noakhelly, is appointed temporarily to be Additional Subordinate Judge of Burdwan and Midnapore.

Baboo Munno Lal Chatterjee, L.L., Second Subordinate Judge of Mymensingh, on leave, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge and Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Moorshedabad.

Moulvi Enamul Huq, Second Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, on leave, is transferred to Mymensingh.

Baboo Kedar Nath Mozoomdar, Officiating Second Subordinate Judge, Chittagong, is appointed to act temporarily as Additional Subordinate Judge of the districts of Patna and Gya.

In supersession of the orders of the 30th July last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 1st ultimo, Baboo Mothoora Nath Gupta, Subordinate Judge of Sarun, is appointed temporarily to be Subordinate Judge and Judge of the Court of Small Causes of Moorshedabad.

The 11th September 1877.—Baboo Ramjadub Talaputra, B.L., is appointed to officiate as Moonsif of Ghosegong, in the district of Mymensingh, during the absence of Baboo Grish Chunder Roy, or until further orders.

Baboo Mohendronath Mitter, B.L., Moonsif of Howla, in Chittagong, on leave, is transferred to Moolfutunge in Furreedpore.

Baboo Ram Dyal Ghose, Moonsif of Moolfutunge, is transferred to Diamond Harbour in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Moulvie Tofail Ahmed, Additional Moonsif, Patna, is transferred to Howla, in the district of Chittagong.

Baboo Jogesh Chunder Mitter, B.L., Moonsif of Diamond Harbour, is appointed as Additional Moonsif, Patna.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—*The 4th September 1877.*—Baboo Puddo Lochun Dass, Moonsif of Satkaneah, in the district of Chittagong, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th October 1877.

The 10th September 1877.—Baboo Chandra Prosuno Dutt, Moonsif of Balasore, in the district of Cuttack, is allowed privilege leave of absence for the ensuing Dusserah Vacation, with effect from the 6th October next, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Grish Chunder Roy, Moonsif of Ghosegunge, in the district of Mymensingh, is allowed leave of absence for four months, under Section 5, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th October 1877.

Baboo Radha Kishore Sein, Moonsif of Raneegunge, in the district of Burdwan, is allowed privilege leave of absence for fifteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 27th August 1877.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th September 1877.—It is hereby notified for general information that, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Municipality of Bydobatty, in the district of Hooghly, made at a special meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under Section 78 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876, to sanction the registration by the Commissioners, under Section 133 of the Act, of all carts kept or habitually used within the Municipality, and the levy, from the 1st October 1877, of a fee upon every cart for such registration at the rate mentioned below:—

For every cart kept or habitually used within the Municipality, Rs. 4 per annum, or Rs. 2 per half-year.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

*NOTIFICATION.

The 8th September 1877.—It is hereby notified that, under Section 7 of Act III of 1877 (the Indian Registration Act), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction the abolition of the Sub-Registry Office at Belgachi, in the district of Furreedpore, and the re-attachment of thana Belgachi to the Registration sub-district of Goalundo. The changes will have effect from the 1st October 1877.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

*NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd September 1877.—THE following bye-laws, framed by the Municipal Commissioners of Purneah at a meeting, under Section 313, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, having been confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor under Section 314 of the Act, are hereby published for general information :—

For Regulating the time and Mode of Collecting the Taxes.

1. Every collecting officer shall be provided with a certificate of his authority to collect, and every such certificate shall bear the seal of the Municipality and the signature of the Chairman. Every collecting officer at the time of demanding payment shall be bound to show the certificate, if required.

2. Every person required in writing to furnish any schedule or return which the Commissioners may lawfully require him to furnish, shall send such schedule or return to the office of the Commissioners within one week from the date of the service of the requisition, in the manner described in Section 367 of the Act. Any person failing to do so shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 for the omission, and to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 2 for every day the omission shall, after warning, continue. Any person submitting a false or incorrect schedule or return shall be liable to a penalty of Rs. 20; provided that nothing in this bye-law shall be held to prevent the institution of a criminal prosecution under the Penal Code, should the fact appear to warrant such a proceeding.

3. Payment of purchase-money for property sold, and delivery of the property, shall be made immediately after the sale; and if the purchaser fail to pay the full amount of his bid, it shall be lawful for the distraining officer, at his discretion, to sell the property again on the same or any other day, and the first purchaser shall in such case be responsible to the Commissioners for any loss, which shall be recoverable as a debt due to them.

For Regulating the Conduct of Persons employed by the Commissioners.

4. All persons employed by the Commissioners whose services may be no longer required shall be liable to discharge after receipt of previous notice or pay in advance for the period of one month, and no such person shall withdraw from the duty of his office without having given previous notice for the period of one month, on pain of forfeiture of one month's salary.

5. All persons now holding, or who may hereafter be appointed to, any office under the Commissioners shall, when required so to do, furnish good security to such amount as the Commissioners may from time to time fix; and any person failing to furnish such security within reasonable time, or within such time as the Commissioners may appoint, shall be held to have thereby forfeited his appointment, and may be removed from office.

*For Regulating the Disposal of Offensive Matter, *Rubbish, and Dead Bodies of Animals.*

6. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within four hours after its death, or, if death occurs at night, within two hours after daylight, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcass, or report its death to the conservancy overseer of the division within which such premises may be situated, and in such latter case shall pay to the said overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may determine; and in cases where the said person is not the owner of the animal, and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. No overseer when called upon shall neglect to remove a carcass.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

7. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, any carcass, or any part of a carcass, in any place other than such places as may from time to time be appointed by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcass.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

For the Regulation and Management of Privies.

8. Every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises from which offensive matter is not removed by the said owner or occupier shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality to his house, land, or premises, for the removal of any night-soil or filth, within such hours as may have been fixed on by the Municipal Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 5.

9. Every person shall construct his privy above ground, and shall provide his privy or premises with a suitable moveable receptacle of metal or earthenware.

Penalty for infringement after notice, Rs. 20.

10. On receipt of a notice from the Municipal Commissioners, every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises in or on which any well-privy or other noxious or improperly constructed privy may be situated shall fill up, close, or otherwise alter the construction of the said privy as may be directed in the notice; and if the orders contained in the notice be not carried out within fifteen days, the Commissioners may fill up, close, or otherwise alter the said privy, and any expense incurred in so doing shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

11. No owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises in or on which a privy may be situated shall allow night-soil or filth of any kind to flow or be discharged from such privy into any drain, watercourse, river, tank, hollow, or excavation (or any place containing waste and stagnant water), or into any other receptacle but one of the nature described in bye-law 9.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

12. No person shall throw, deposit, or discharge any night-soil, sewage, or the contents of any drain, privy, or cesspool into any river, tank, khal, watercourse, or receptacle for water, or dispose of the above-mentioned kind of offensive matter in any other way than as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

13. The Municipal Commissioners may direct the use of lime, coal-tar, carbolic acid, or other deodorants or disinfectants in any privy or premises if at any time it seem to them necessary for the preservation of public health, or for the prevention of infection or spread of disease: provided that the Municipal Commissioners shall be bound to supply such deodorants, &c., at cost price, and the price shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

14. No person shall carry night-soil through the streets otherwise than in a closely covered receptacle of such description and pattern as shall be required from time to time by the Municipal Commissioners, and between such hours as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.

For Regulating Traffic in the Streets.

15. Every carriage or cart plying in the streets after one hour after sunset shall carry a light or lights.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 5.

16. No owner of any carriage shall allow it to be drawn by a driver under 14 years of age.

Penalty for disobedience on the owner's part, Rs. 10.

17. No person shall, without the permission of the Commissioners, take an elephant along any of the public roads within the limits of the Municipality, except by such routes as shall be fixed for the purpose by the Municipal Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

18. Every cart laden with bamboos shall not use the public road within the limits of the Municipality, except the cart is attended with a driver and another man.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 2.

For Regulating or Prohibiting the use of Fire-balloons, Fire-works, Fire-arms, or Missiles in the vicinity of Public Roads.

19. No one shall let off any fire-balloons, fire-works, fire-arms, or any missile in or near a public street without the consent of the Municipal Commissioners previously obtained.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

General Bye-laws.

20. No person shall put, or cause to be put, on any house or other buildings any spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water, which shall be so placed that the water discharged therefrom shall be thrown or fall upon any public road or thoroughfare, and the Commissioners shall have power to take down and alter any such spout now in existence, and to recover the cost as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 5.

21. No persons shall construct, or place over, or by the side of any public drain, any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by, and with the written permission of, the Commissioners, and in such manner as they shall direct.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 3 daily.

22. If any house, wall, or other erection, or any part thereof, fall upon any public highway or into any public drain, the owner of such house, wall, or erection shall remove it after notice within the time prescribed by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 5 daily.

23. No person shall prepare any channel, or convey water by any channel, across any public thoroughfare, except in such manner as shall have been first approved by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 2 daily.

24. No person shall steep in any river, khal, tank, or ditch within municipal limits any jute, hemp, bamboos, or other vegetable matter likely to render the water of such river, khal, tank, or ditch offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 5; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 2 daily.

25. No person shall, without the written permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any nullah or watercourse, and the Commissioners may order the removal of any such obstruction on grounds of public health.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 4 daily.

26. Every owner, occupier, or farmer of any bazar shall, within 14 days after receipt of notice from the Commissioners, provide such latrines and urinals as in the opinion of the Commissioners may be necessary to secure the cleanliness and health of the bazar.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20; penalty for continued infringement, Rs. 5 daily.

27. The owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any nullah or watercourse shall keep it free from filth, dense vegetation, or other obstruction, and shall at all times allow the Commissioners, or any of their servants duly authorized, to have access to such nullah or watercourse for any purpose of public conservancy.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 5 daily.

28. No person shall let loose, or cause or allow to be let loose, or allow to get loose, any diseased or worn-out animal on any highway, or into any place whence such animal can escape into any highway.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

29. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse, or part of a corpse, in any burial ground, in a grave constructed of masonry, in such manner that the top of the coffin, or the body where no coffin is used, shall be at a less depth than five feet from the surface ground.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

30. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, in any burial ground any corpse, or part of a corpse, in a grave not constructed of masonry which shall be less than six feet deep.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

31. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in any burial ground at a less distance than two feet from any other existing grave.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

32. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any burial place in any other line than that marked out by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

33. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another body without the permission of the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

34. No one shall carry a corpse, or part of a corpse, through any highway unless it be decently covered and totally concealed from public view.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

35. No person shall picket animals, or collect carts, or form any encampment upon any public ground without the permission of the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th August 1877.—Under Section 3, Act I (B.C.) of 1876 (an Act to provide for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to grant a license to Moonshi Mahatabooddeen, authorizing him to register Mahomedan marriages and divorces, and to exercise the other functions of a Mahomedan Registrar within the police-station of Manickgunge, in the district of Dacca, during the absence of Moulvi Khulil Ullah, the present incumbent, on leave.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th August 1877.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to extend Section 34 of Act V of 1861 (an Act for the regulation of police) to the Municipality of Serajgunge, in the district of Purnia.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 29th August 1877.—The following bye-laws, framed by the Municipal Commissioners of Colgong at a meeting, under Section 313, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, having been confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor under Section 314 thereof, are hereby published for general information :—

For Regulating the Time and Mode of Collecting the Taxes.

Every officer authorized to grant receipts shall be provided with a certificate of his authority to collect, and every certificate shall bear the seal of the Municipality and the signature of the Chairman. Every collecting officer at the time of demanding payment shall show his certificate, if required.

2. Every person required in writing to furnish any schedule or return which the Commissioners may lawfully require him to furnish, shall send such schedule or return to the office of the Commissioners within two weeks from the date of service of the requisition, in the manner described in section 367 of the Act. Any person failing to do so shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 for the omission, and to a penalty not exceeding one rupee for every day the omission shall, after warning, continue. Any person submitting a false or incorrect schedule or return shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20, provided that nothing in this bye-law shall be held to prevent the institution of a criminal prosecution under the Penal Code, should the facts appear to warrant such a proceeding.

3. Payment of purchase-money for the property sold, and delivery of the property, shall be made immediately after the sale; and if the purchaser fail to pay the full amount of his bid, it shall be lawful for the distraining officer, at his discretion, to sell the property again on the same day or any other day; and the first purchaser shall in such case be responsible to the Commissioners for any loss, which shall be recoverable as a debt due to them.

For Regulating the Conduct of Persons Employed by the Commissioners.

4. All persons employed by the Commissioners whose services may be no longer required shall be liable to discharge after receipt of previous notice or pay in advance for the period of one month, and no such person shall withdraw from the duties of his office without having given previous notice for the period of one month, on pain of forfeiture of one month's salary.

5. All persons now holding, or who may hereafter be appointed to, any office under the Commissioners shall, when required so to do, furnish good security to such amount as the Commissioners may from time to time fix; and any person failing to furnish such security within reasonable time, or within such time as the Commissioners may appoint, shall be held to have thereby forfeited his appointment and may be removed from office.

For Regulating the Disposal of Offensive Matter, Rubbish, and Dead Bodies of Animals.

6. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within four hours after its death, or, if death occurs at night, within two hours after daylight, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcass, or report its death to the conservancy overseer of the division, and in such latter case shall pay to the said overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such a rate as the Commissioners may determine; and in cases in which the said

person is not the owner of the animal, and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. No overseer, when called upon, shall neglect to remove a carcass.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10.

7. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, any carcass, or any part of a carcass, in any place other than such places as may from time to time be appointed by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcass.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10.

For Regulation and Management of Privies.

8. Every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises from which offensive matter is not removed by the said owner or occupier shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality to his house, land, or premises, for the removal of any night-soil or filth, within such hours as may have been fixed on by the Municipal Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 5.

9. On receipt of a notice from the Municipal Commissioners, every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises in or on which any well-privy, or other noxious or improperly constructed privy may be situated shall fill up, close, or otherwise alter the construction of the said privy as may be directed in the notice; and if the orders contained in the notice be not carried out within 15 days, the Commissioners may fill up, close, or otherwise alter the said privy, and any expense incurred in so doing shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

10. No owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises in or on which any privy may be situated shall allow night-soil or filth of any kind to flow or be discharged from such privy into any drain, water-course, river, tank, hollow, or excavation, or any place containing waste or stagnant water.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 20.

11. No person shall throw, deposit, or discharge any night-soil, sewage, or the contents of any drain, privy, or cesspool into any river, tank, khal, water-course, or receptacle for water, or dispose of the above-mentioned kinds of offensive matter, in any other way than as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 20.

12. The Municipal Commissioners may direct the use of lime, coal-tar, carbolic acid, or other deodorants or disinfectants in any privy or premises, if at any time it seem to them necessary for preservation of public health, or for the prevention of infection or spread of disease: provided that the Municipal Commissioners shall be bound to supply such deodorants, &c., at cost price, and the price shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

13. No person shall carry night-soil through the streets otherwise than in a closely covered receptacle, of such description and pattern as shall be required from time to time by the Municipal Commissioners, and between such hours as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.

14. No person shall perform any office of nature in any place outside private premises other than such as may have been appointed by the Commissioners, provided that such places have been set apart by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 5.

15. No person shall build, or cause to be built, or keep after prohibition by the Commissioners, any latrine, privy, cesspool, or urinal within 10 feet if constructed of bricks, and 20 feet in other cases, of any public road or street or in any compound so small as not to admit of that distance being maintained.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, not exceeding Rs. 3 daily.

For Regulating Traffic in the Streets.

16. Every carriage or cart plying on the streets after one hour after sunset shall carry a light or lights.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 3.

17. No owner of any carriage shall allow it to be driven by a driver under 14 years of age.

Penalty for disobedience on the owner's part, not exceeding Rs. 5.

Regulating or prohibiting the use of Fire-balloons, Fire-works, Fire-arms, or any other Missile in the vicinity of Public Roads.

18. No one shall let off any fire-balloons, fire-work, fire-arm, or any missile in or near a public street without the consent of the Municipal Commissioners previously obtained.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10.

GENERAL BYE-LAWS.

19. No person shall put, or cause to be put, on any house or other building, any spout or other thing intended for the conveyance and discharge of water which shall be so placed that the water discharged therefrom shall be thrown or fall upon any public road or thoroughfare, and the Commissioners shall have power to take down and alter any such spout now in existence, and to recover the costs as a debt due to the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 5.

20. No person shall construct, or place over, or by the side of any public drain any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by, and with the written permission of, the Commissioners, and in such manner as they shall direct.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10; and penalty for continued infringement after notice, not exceeding Rs. 3 daily.

21. If any house, wall, or other erection, or any part thereof, fall upon any public highway or into any public drain, the owner of such house, wall, or erection shall remove it after notice within the time prescribed by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, not exceeding Rs. 3 daily.

22. No person shall prepare any channel or convey water by any channel across any public thoroughfare, except in such manner as shall have been first approved by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, not exceeding Rs. 2 daily.

23. No person shall steep in any river, khal, tank, or ditch within municipal limits, any jute, hemp, bamboos, or other vegetable matter likely to render the water of such river, khal, tank, or ditch offensive or noxious to the neighbourhood.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 5; penalty for continued infringement after notice, not exceeding Rs. 2 daily.

24. No person shall, without the written permission of the Commissioners, set up any obstruction in any nullah or water-course, and the Commissioners may order the removal of any such obstruction on grounds of public health.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, not exceeding Rs. 2 daily.

25. The owner or occupier of any part of the bank of any nullah or water-course shall keep it free from filth, dense vegetation or other obstruction, and shall at times allow the Commissioners, or any of their servants duly authorized, to have access to such nullah or water-course for any purpose of public conservancy.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, not exceeding Rs. 5 daily.

26. No person shall let loose, or cause, or allow to be let loose, or allow to get loose any diseased worn-out animal on any highway or into any place whence such animal can escape into any highway.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 5.

27. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse, or part of a corpse, in any burial ground in a grave constructed of masonry in such manner that the top of the coffin, or the body where no coffin is used, shall be at a less depth than five feet from the surface ground.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10.

28. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, in any burial ground any corpse, or part of a corpse, in a grave not constructed of masonry which shall be less than six feet deep.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10.

29. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, any grave in any burial ground at a less distance than two feet from any other existing grave.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 10.

30. No person shall build or dig, or cause to be built or dug, a grave in any burial place in any other line than that marked out by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 20.

31. No grave once used shall be opened for the burial of another body without the permission of the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 20.

32. No one shall carry a corpse, or part of a corpse, through any highway, unless it be decently covered and totally concealed from public view.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 5.

33. No person shall picket animals, or collect carts, or form any encampment upon any public ground without the permission of the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, not exceeding Rs. 5.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 18th August 1877.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under the provisions of Section 321, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, to withdraw, from the 1st September 1877, the Union of Patuakhali, in the district of Backergunge, from the operation of Chapter III of the said Act.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 21st August 1877.—It is hereby notified for general information that, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Municipality of Kendraparabah, in the district of Cuttack, at a meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under Section 234 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876, to authorize the extension to that Municipality from the 1st September 1877 of the provisions of Sections 251 and 252, 257 to 260, and 278 to 284 of Part VII Chapter II of the said Act.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 13th August 1877.—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of Section 15 of Act V of 1861, that the villages of Deotula, Bhyjoora, Karaitollah, Koochnichora, Talleshur Sonbaria, Jaffurkhali, Amtolee, and Bamna, in the Perozepore sub-district, in the district of Backergunge, being in a disturbed and dangerous state owing to the existence of disputes regarding the possession of lands and the collection of rents, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned, with effect from 1st August 1877, the employment for three months of a special police force consisting of one Sub-Inspector, three head-constables, and fifteen constables to be quartered at the said villages. The cost of the force noted below will be assessed and levied from the inhabitants of the villages in proportion to their respective means:—

		Rs. A. P.
1 Sub-Inspector, Fourth Grade, at Rs. 50	...	50 0 0
1 Head-constable, First "	25	25 0 0
1 Ditto, Second "	20	20 0 0
1 Ditto, Third "	15	15 0 0
5 Constables, First "	9	45 0 0
5 Ditto, Second "	8	40 0 0
5 Ditto, Third "	7	35 0 0
Total		<hr/> 230 0 0
Pensionary charges at 2 annas per rupee	...	28 12 0
Contingencies at 10 per cent.	...	23 0 0
1 Sub-Inspector's boat hire at Rs. 20 per mensem	...	20 0 0
Total		<hr/> 301 12 0
Total rupees for three months	...	905 4 0
Clothing allowance of 18 men at Re. 1 each	...	18 0 0
3 Barracks and cook-sheds at Rs. 50 each	...	150 0 0
Grand Total		<hr/> 1,073 4 0

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 24th August 1877.—It is hereby notified for general information that, on the recommendation of the Commissioners of the Municipality of Buxar, in the district of Shahabad, made at a special meeting, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, under Section 78 of Act V (B.C.) of 1876, to sanction the registration by the Commissioners, under Section 183 of the Act, of all carts kept or habitually used within the Municipality, and the levy, from the 1st October 1877, of a fee upon every cart for such registration at the rate mentioned below:—

For every cart kept within the Municipality Rs. 2 per annum, or Re. 1 per half-year.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th August 1877.—Under Act I (B.C.) of 1876, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Moulvi Fuzlur Rahman to be the Marriage Registrar of the Kamariya sub-district, in the district of Chittagong.

HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th August 1877.—The following Bye-laws, framed by the Municipal Commissioners of Balasore at a meeting, under Section 313, Act V (B.C.) of 1876, having been confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor under Section 314 thereof, are hereby published for general information :—

For Regulating the Time and Mode of Collecting the Taxes.

1. Every officer authorized to grant receipts shall be provided with a certificate of his authority to collect, and every such certificate shall bear the seal of the Municipality and the signature of the Chairman. Every collecting officer at the time of demanding payment shall be bound to show this certificate, if required.
2. Every person required in writing to furnish any schedule or return which the Commissioners may lawfully require him to furnish shall send such schedule or return to the office of the Commissioners within one week from the date of the service of the requisition, in the manner described in section 367 of the Act. Any person failing to do so shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 for the omission, and to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 2 for every day the omission shall, after warning, continue. Any person submitting a false or incorrect schedule or return shall be liable to a penalty of Rs. 20, provided that nothing in this bye-law shall be held to prevent the institution of a criminal prosecution under the Penal Code, should the facts appear to warrant such a proceeding.

3. Payment of purchase-money for property sold, and delivery of the property, shall be made immediately after the sale; and if the purchaser fail to pay the full amount of his bid, it shall be lawful for the distraining officer, at his discretion, to sell the property again on the same or any other day, and the first purchaser shall in such case be responsible to the Commissioners for any loss, which shall be recoverable as a debt due to them.

For Regulating the Conduct of Persons Employed by the Commissioners.

4. All persons employed by the Commissioners whose services may be no longer required shall be liable to discharge after the receipt of previous notice or pay in advance for the period of one month; and no such person shall withdraw from the duties of his office without having given previous notice for the period of one month, on pain of forfeiture of one month's salary.

5. All persons now holding, or who may hereafter be appointed to, any office under the Commissioners shall, when required so to do, furnish good security to such amount as the Commissioners may from time to time fix; and any person failing to furnish such security within a reasonable time, or within such time as the Commissioners may appoint, shall be held to have thereby forfeited his appointment, and may be removed from office.

For Regulating the Disposal of Offensive Matter, Rubbish, and Dead Bodies of Animals.

6. Every person within whose premises any animal may die shall, within four hours after its death, or, if death occurs at night, within two hours after daylight, either remove at his own expense the carcass to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcass, or report its death to the town daroga; and in such latter case, shall pay to the said daroga the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the Commissioners may determine; and in cases where the said person is not the owner of the animal, and the owner is known, the owner shall alone be responsible for the payment of such expense, and such expense shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners. The daroga, when called upon, shall not neglect to remove a carcass.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

7. No person shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, any carcass, or any part of a carcass, in any place other than such places as may from time to time be appointed by the Commissioners for the reception of such carcass.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

8. No person shall carry night-soil through the streets otherwise than in a closely-covered receptacle of such description and pattern as shall be required from time to time by the Municipal Commissioners, and between such hours as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.

For Regulating Traffic in the Streets.

9. No person shall drive any vehicle of any description at any time between the three-quarters of an hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise without a sufficient light, except when there may be sufficient moonlight to render such light unnecessary.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 5.

10. No owner of any carriage shall allow it to be driven by a driver under 14 years of age.

Penalty for disobedience on the owner's part, Rs. 10.

11. No elephant or camel shall at any time be taken through any of the principal streets without the written permission of the Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 50.

For the Regulation and Management of Privies.

12. Every person shall construct his privy above ground, and shall provide his privy or premises with a suitable moveable receptacle of metal or earthenware.

Penalty for infringement after notice, Rs. 20.

13. Every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises from which offensive matter is not removed by the said owner or occupier shall give free access to the servants of the Municipality to his house, land, or premises, for the removal of any night-soil or filth, within such hours as may have been fixed on by the Municipal Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 5.

14. On receipt of a notice from the Municipal Commissioners, every owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises in or on which any well-privy or other noxious or improperly constructed privy may be situated shall fill up, close, or otherwise alter the construction of the said privy, as may be directed in the notice; and if the orders contained in the notice be not carried out within 15 days, the Commissioners may fill up, close, or otherwise alter the said privy, and any expense incurred in so doing shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

15. No owner or occupier of any house, land, or premises, in or on which any privy may be situated, shall allow night-soil or filth of any kind to flow or be discharged from such privy into any drain, water-course, river, tank, hollow, or excavation (or any place containing waste and stagnant water).

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

16. No person shall throw, deposit, or discharge any night-soil, sewage, or the contents of any drain, privy, or cesspool, into any river, tank, khal, water-course, or receptacle for water, or dispose of the above-mentioned kinds of offensive matter in any other way than as the Municipal Commissioners may from time to time direct.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 20.

17. The Municipal Commissioners may direct the use of lime, coal-tar, carbolic acid, or other deodorants or disinfectants in any privy or premises, if at any time it seem to them necessary for the preservation of public health, or for the prevention of infection or spread of disease: provided that the Municipal Commissioners shall be bound to supply such deodorants, &c., at cost price, and the price shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Commissioners.

For Regulating or Prohibiting the Use of Fire-balloons, Fire-works, Fire-arms, or Missiles in the Vicinity of Public Roads.

18. No one shall let off any fire-balloon, fire-works, fire-arms, or any missile in or near a public street without the consent of the Municipal Commissioners previously obtained.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10.

General Bye-laws.

19. No person shall construct, or place over, or by the side of, any public drain any bridge, platform, building, or structure of any kind, except by, and with the written permission of, the Commissioners, and in such manner as they shall direct.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 3 daily.

20. If any house, wall, or other erection, or any part thereof, fall upon any public highway or into any public drain, the owner of such house, wall, or erection, shall remove it after notice within the time prescribed by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 5 daily.

21. No person shall prepare any channel, or convey water by any channel, across any public thoroughfare except in such manner as shall have been first approved by the Commissioners.

Penalty for infringement, Rs. 10; penalty for continued infringement after notice, Rs. 2 daily.